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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance are these terms to be departed from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1873. NO. 249.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEW PAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed in his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TEST.

The Case of Susan B. Anthony in the United States Court—Adverse Rulings and Verdict of *Guilty* Rendered—Case of the Election Officers.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 18.—Judge Hunt, in his opinion in the case of Susan B. Anthony, says: "The right of voting, or privilege of voting, is a right or privilege arising under the Constitution of the State and not of the United States. If the right belongs to any particular person, it is because such person is entitled to it as a citizen of the State where he offers to exercise it, and not because of citizenship of the United States. If the State of New York should provide that no person should vote until he had reached the age of thirty-one years, or after he had reached the age of fifty, or that no person having gray hair, or who had not possession of all his limbs, should be entitled to vote, I do not see how it could be held to be a violation of any right derived or held under the Constitution of the United States.

"If the Legislature of the State of New York should require higher qualifications in a voter for Representative in Congress than is required for a voter for a member of the Assembly, this would, I conceive, be a violation of a right belonging to one as a citizen of the United States. That right is in relation to a Federal subject or interest, and can be guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. The inability of a State to abridge the right of voting on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, is a Federal guaranty. Its violation would be the denial of a Federal right; that is, a right belonging to a claimant as a citizen of the United States. This right herein exists by virtue of the Fifteenth amendment only. If the Fifteenth amendment had contained the word "sex," the argument of the defense would have been potent. She would have said an attempt by a State to deny the right to vote because one is of a particular sex is expressly prohibited by that amendment. The amendment, however, does not contain that word. It is limited to "race, color or previous condition of servitude." The Legislature of the State of New York has seen fit to say that the franchise of shall be limited to the male *sex*. In saying this there is, in my judgment, no violation of the letter or of the spirit of the Fourteenth amendment. This view is assumed in the second section of the Fourteenth amendment, which enacts that if the right to vote for Federal officers is denied by any State to any of the male inhabitants of such State, except for crime, the basis of representation of such State shall be reduced in the proportion specified. Not only does this section assume that the right of male inhabitants to vote was the special object of its protection, but it assumes and admits the right of a State, notwithstanding the existence of that clause under which defendant claims to the contrary, to deny to any of the male inhabitants the right to vote which is allowed to other male inhabitants. The regulation of the suffrage is conceded to States as a State's right.

"The case of Myra Bradwell, decided at the recent term of the Supreme Court of the United States, sustains both these positions. The Fourteenth amendment was given no right to a woman to vote, and the voting by Miss Anthony was in violation of law. If she believed that she had a right to vote, does that release her from the penalty? It is argued that the knowledge referred to in the act refers to the question to her knowledge of the act and not to the act of voting, for it is said, 'the mind must be conscious.' Two principles apply here: First, ignorance of law excuses no one; second, every person is presumed to understand and to intend the natural necessary effects of his own acts. Miss Anthony knew that she was a woman, and that the Constitution of the State prohibited her from voting. She intended to violate that provision—certainly to test it, perhaps—certainly she intended to violate it. The necessary effect of her act was to violate it, and that effect is presumed to have intended it. There was no ignorance of any fact, but all the facts being known, she undertook to settle a principle of law upon her own view, and she took the risk, and she ought not to shrink from the consequences."

The Court declined to submit the case to the jury upon any question whatever, and directed them to render a verdict of guilty against the defendant.

Judge Selden, counsel for Miss Anthony, then requested the clerk to poll the jury, which the clerk was denied by the Court, and a verdict, of guilty rendered. The defendant's counsel excepted to the decision and action of the Court, and insisted that upon the construction given to the law by the decision there had been only a violation of the State law, and that the United States Court had no jurisdiction. Sentence has not yet been pronounced.

At 2 p. m. the case of the United States against Jones, Marsh and Hall, Inspectors of the Election, who registered the names and received the votes of Miss Anthony and her co-defendants was placed on trial. The proof on the part of the prosecution was similar to that in the case of Miss Anthony. The defense proved the good faith of the parties accused in receiving the votes and the Court was argued on the part of the defendants by Van Voorhis, of Rochester. At the close of his argument the defendants' counsel asked to be permitted to address the jury in their behalf, which request was refused by the Court. Judge Selden asked the Court to charge the jury, that if the jury believed that the defendants acted honestly and according to their best judgment, and had no corrupt or wicked intent, they should be acquitted. This the Court refused. Judge Hunt then commenced his decision, overruling the defense, and stated that in case of a verdict of guilty he did in the case of Miss Anthony, he would submit the case to the jury with instructions that there was no justification in the act of defendants, and that in effect they were all guilty, and stated to the jury that they could take what time they chose to retire for deliberation. The jury chose the latter and retired. The Court took a recess of half an hour, at the expiration of which the jury came in and said that they had not agreed. They were sent out again, with instructions that unless they agreed within a few minutes the Court would adjourn till morning.

CRIMES.

Two Suicides—All for Love.

ALBANY, June 18.—A. D. Wheelock, physician, for some time past has been paying attention to Miss Ruth Smith, at St. Johnsville. Her parents objected to the suit on the ground that Wheelock was a married man. Yesterday proceedings for divorce were commenced, on hearing which Miss Smith took poison and died. When Wheelock heard of her death he also poisoned himself.

A Brewer Shoots Himself.

WHEELING, June 18.—David Mooas, brewer, an old resident of this city, snot himself through the right temple last night, and died at six o'clock this morning. The cause of the deed was his inability to collect money due him.

Desperate Attempt to Rob Foiled.

TORONTO, ONT., June 18.—Two men entered the office of Forbes & Lownsbrough, bankers and brokers here, this morning. Lownsbrough, who was alone in the office, turned to his desk to make an entry, when he was struck over the head with a loaded cane and a dangerous wound inflicted. The men tried to rob the safe, but failing in this and shouting "murder," the villains escaped without securing plunder.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, OHIO, June 18, 1873.

The devot onal exercises this morning, the seventh day of the General Synod, were concluded by Rev. G. F. Stilling, Rev. J. R. Dimm read the scripture lessons. It has been remarked that the devotional meetings of this General Synod have been better attended and more interesting than at any previous convention held for many years. Whilst the utmost freedom of debate consistent with the rules is allowed and used, yet the order of business is such the Liturgical Committee submitted their report and recommended that the more important forms, especially those used in the sacraments be published in the *Lutheran Observer*, and candid criticism be invited, and after the committee shall have acquainted themselves with such criticism they shall be authorized to publish the liturgy for use in our churches. Passed. It was decided that the next Convention of this Synod should meet on the first Wednesday after Trinity Sunday in 1875. Cordial invitations came from the congregations of New Brighton, Pa., Philadelphia, Pa., Williamsport, Pa., and Baltimore, Md., inviting the General Synod to hold its next Convention in these places. A vote was taken, and Williamsport, Pa., was selected. The Synod adjourned, with prayer by Rev. Prof. R. A. Ort.

Dana, of the "Sun," Indicted for Libel on Wm. H. Kemble.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The late Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer found an indictment for libel against Charles A. Dana, of the Sun, on complaint of Wm. H. Kemble, who had him indicted in Philadelphia. Dana claims ability to prove his allegations against Kemble.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Millers' Convention at Toledo, Ohio, after electing officers, yesterday, adjourned to meet at Chicago, in January, 1873. A resolution favoring the formation of State Associations was laid on the table.

The recent examination of the condition of the North Missouri Insurance Company, at Macon, Mo., disclosed the fact that the capital of the company is impaired over sixty per cent., and the State superintendent of insurance has given the Company sixty days from June 24 to make the impairment good.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois yesterday elected Judge Sidney A. Breese Chief Justice. Judge Breese is the oldest member of the Court, having held his seat for over a quarter of a century.

The steamer Russia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The New York Fire Underwriters yesterday appointed a committee to confer with State committees of Boston in relation to increased water supply and improved apparatus for that city, and referred to the Executive Committee the subject of the peril to underwriters.

The planing and sawing mill of Francis A. Nott, on West street, New York, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $50,000.

A walking match took place yesterday from Ann Prior to Ottawa, Canada, a distance of forty miles, for one hundred dollars a side, between Pace, English professional pedestrian, and Sparks, land surveyor. The men started from Ann Prior at 4:39 A. M., and when half way Pace led by half a mile. At 8 o'clock Ottawa was suddenly gave out, and Sparks came in winner at 12:29 P. M., having walked the distance within eight hours. Sparks was the favorite and considerable money changed hands.

The ruuor from New York that Judge Richardson is about to resign the office of Secretary of the Treasury is not worth serious consideration.

A. B. Meachum, Peace Commissioner, who was wounded at the Cabby massacre, received a telegraphic summons to appear before the Military Commission that is to try the Modocs. He left Washington last night for the coast.

Wagner, the lake of Shoals murderer, has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

At Cincinnati yesterday two deaths of persons presenting cholera symptoms were reported.

The bones of martyrs of prison ships, which were gathered up by the Tammany Society in 1808, and placed in a tomb on Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, were removed on Tuesday night to a new tomb in Washington Park.

The National Division of Sons of Temperance commenced its twenty-ninth annual session in New York yesterday. Almost every State is represented by delegates, including several colored men. The annual reports show a flourishing condition of the order. The session lasts several days.

Jacob Levon, of Passaic, New Jersey, supposed to be insane, has been arrested for placing obstructions across the track of the Erie Railroad, near Clifton. The obstructions were removed before the arrival of the long westward bound train.

A prize fight of thirty-one rounds was fought at at Fort Lee yesterday, Michal Harrygan defeating Patsey Regan.

J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and a party of Eastern capitalists, passed through Council Bluffs, Iowa, yesterday, on their way West. They came here over the Chicago and Northwestern Road, and left on the Union Pacific. Their route is regarded as significant.

POLITICAL.

State.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBURG, June 18, 1873.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

The Republican county ticket, nominated to-day, is as follows: Assembly, Col. J. H. Eye and James Hunter; Prothonotary, T. H. Faulk; Clerk of Court, S. C. Remsburg; Treasurer, Daniel Tinsman; Commissioner, Adam Stoner; Poor House Director, J. H. McKown; Auditor, J. L. Davidson; Jury Commissioner, J. P. Thompson.

Following is the ticket put in nomination by the Republicans of Lawrence county: Assembly, R. S. N. Morgan; Treasurer, Forbes Holton; Sheriff, James McWilliams; Register and Recorder, James Crow; Commissioner, Robert Mehard; Auditor, Lafayette Bidwell; Jury Commissioner, Jas. Moffat; Coroner, Dr. Jas. K. Pollock; Senatorial Delegate, G. W. McCracken; Representative Delegate, D. H. Wallace.

The Meadville *Journal* is requested to say that there is no ground for the rumor that A. B. Richmond is not a bona fide candidate for the State Senate. On the contrary he says, "We are authorized to announce that he will put forth his best efforts to secure the nomination, working for himself, and not in the interests of Mr. Anderson."

The Oil City *Derrick* says: The Democracy of Venango county have elected J. D. Hancock Senatorial and Samuel Pinner Representative delegate to the State Convention, and instructed for Hon. John Trunkey. Mercer county has instructed for James A. Stranahan for Senatorial delegate. The Representative is Albert Price, with instructions for Judge Trunkey. The delegates from Crawford—viz: M. Park Davis, Senatorial, and Pearson Church and M. N. Allen, Representative—go uninstructed. It begins to look as if we might loose our good Judge Trunkey.

It is rumored that a number of leading Democrats in the city, becoming disgusted with the management of the *Courier*, which advocates nothing of interest to the city or the party, are negotiating for the purchase of the *Sunday Press*, and intend to convert it into a straight-out Democratic organ.—*Titusville Herald.*

Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FOSTER, OHIO, June 18, 1873.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

A Prohibition Convention was held at this place to-day in Cook's hall, for the purpose of nominating county offices for the coming election. An address was delivered by Hon. Gid T. Stewart, of Norwalk, prohibition candidate for Governor of this State. The meeting was largely attended. The ladies are active and zealous, and flatter themselves with the hope of success.

General.

Simeon Brownell, Chairman of the Prohibition State Executive Committee of New York, has issued a call to the temperance men and women of the State, for a State Convention to meet in Albany on the 9th inst., to take steps for a thorough organization for a new contest this fall.

The Sparta (Wis.) *Herald*, reviewing the efforts being made to form a purely political party out of the farmers' organizations, says: It will be fatal to the attainment of the objects sought by the farmers. A new political party is not wanted in Wisconsin at this time; and we do not deem it at all expedient for the leaders in the farmers' movement to invite the attention or speculation of politicians of any grade or standing, thinking thereby to more speedily attain the reforms contemplated. The results would be demoralizing and destructive to the granges, and only benefit those politicians, who would in the end thereby foist themselves upon and assume the control and direction of them.

Congressman Packard, of Indiana, now declares that his proposition to deposit $12 in the Laporte County bank to reimburse the people of that county for the increased taxation in consequence of the back-salary grab, was merely "a joke." He has doubtless discovered by this time that the people of the county are not in a joking mood about the salary steal.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* remarks: "The fact is that Gen. Butler's prospects are less favorable than they were two years ago. Many of those who then were his supporters are quite willing to see his character, and permanently disaffected by his salary swindle; he will not this year have the temperance organizations in his favor, and he has the record of his previous defeats. We will not dare to predict the future, but we can assure all whom it may concern that the disappointment of any people to be sent in a vessel of war to various points, to take observations of transit of Venus. The points in contemplation are said to be eight, and are mainly in the southern Indian Ocean, Australia and adjacent islands. There will probably be four persons, six persons in each, to be assigned at different points; the western party at Hobartstown, Vandiemand's land; the southern party at Melbourne, in South Indian Ocean; a third party a Vladistook, on the Asiatic Coast, Russia, and a fourth at some island adjacent to Australia.

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Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed at Fort Wayne, Ind.

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The Disease Increasing at Nashville—Deaths at Memphis.

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Remarkable Address by Henry A. Wise.

SALEM, VA., June 18.—Gov. Henry A. Wise delivered the annual address before the Literary Societies of Roanoke College last night, on the subject: "The Physical Structure of the Domain of the United States, and its Effect on the Past and Present and its Favorable Effect in the Future upon their Progress, Power, Peace, Commerce, Constitution and Government. It was a remarkable production, in which he advocated the construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal as the best of all union. He said that if the Mississippi river had flowed east and west the South would have been stopped. Slavery had become a blight upon Southern industry and prosperity. The large plantation system was anti-commercial and inimical to manufacturing, and that was the reason why no great commercial metropolis had sprung up in the South of the Chesapeake and the late war had changed the relations of society. The bondsmen of yesterday were the freedmen of to-day and the freedmen of yesterday were decitizenized and denationalized.

Farmers' Picnic—Some Politics.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, June 18, 1873.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

A large Farmers' Picnic was held about four miles from this city to-day. In addition to the pleasant proceedings of a social nature, a small amount of politics was mixed in by a few leading politicians, who cannot allow an opportunity to pass without a little missionary work. R. Barnett, the newly nominated candidate for Representative on the Democratic ticket, made a speech, in which he attempted to curry favor with the farming community by speaking disparagingly and disrespectfully of people who live in town. Mr. W. S. Harris, a retired merchant, living on a farm, and who has been in his business long on a farm, and who has been in his business long enough to know that the town is a benefit to the country, replied to him the following day, and showed that to-day's picnic was a failure, so far as the farmers were concerned, by the fact that Barnett had been a resident of Cecil for some years, and by occupation was a lumber. The day preceding the accident he visited Plymouth, and on his return home, it is reported that he got off the train at or was put off near the residence of Mr. James Sturgeon, near Oakdale, some miles from the station nearest his residence. He took shelter in Mr. Sturg on's barn, and some time during the night he moved about the bu ilding and fell from above down upon a pile of lumber. His cries brought to his assistance several members of Mr. Sturgeon's family, who took him to the house and restored him to consciousness as was in their power. The next day Reynolds was conveyed to his home, where he died, leaving a wife and two small children to mourn his untimely end.

The trial of the miners in Clearfield county for riot and conspiracy, has ended in the sentencing of some of the men to pay small fines and to undergo imprisonment in the County Jail for from one to three months. Two of the women were fined $25 each, and costs.

On Tuesday morning the body of the robber who was chased from President Catteli's house on College Hill, Easton, last week, one day, and was shot at by the police as he attempted to swim the Delaware river, was found a short distance below Easton, with a bullet wound in his thigh, death having ensued by drowning.

Josephine Kimbell, in a suit for breach of promise of marriage against Jacob Siever, of the Massillon, Ohio, Furnace Company, has obtained a verdict for $7,000 damages.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

CHANGE IN POSTAL AFFAIRS

New Civil Service Rules

Latest Move in Louisiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1873.

Activity in Postoffice Affairs.

The Postoffice Department is at present busily engaged in perfecting arrangements for the transaction of the increased business in stamps anticipated after the first of July. In addition to the usual current sales of supply of stamps, the supply of the requisitions of the various Executive Departments will involve considerable labor. The extensive business of the Postoffice Department under the new system, requires the greatest amount of attention just now, in order that the transition from free to prepaid official matter may not embarrass or delay the ordinary operations of the postal service throughout the country. It is stated by the Postoffice officials that all postoffices having a salary over one hundred dollars will receive a temporary supply of postage stamps, to be used to prepay postage on official correspondence before the end of this month without requisition, and the smaller offices will be supplied as soon thereafter as possible. Subsequent supplies will be sent only on requisition, and blanks for requisitions will be furnished by the First Assistant Postmaster General on applications of postmasters.

New Civil Service Rules.

The Civil Service Board has completed its revision of the rules governing appointments to the various clerkships and offices of certain grades under the government. The system of proportional distribution of office among the States, the selections to be made from general lists kept of those successful in the examinations, is provided for. Another important feature is the discretion vested in heads of Departments to permit ladies to compete for the highest grades of clerical appointments in certain branches. The revised rules are an improvement on the old and will have in them greater fairness and less favoritism. They will be submitted to the Cabinet on Friday, and if approved they will be officially promulgated.

Waiting For the President.

In anticipation of the arrival of the President a large number of members of Congress and others have arrived in the city.

The Latest Move in Louisiana.

The Attorney General has received no official information of the action of the Committee of the Whole and Governor Kellogg in regard to the Nicholls matter, to take steps for a thorough organization for a new contest this fall.

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MEMPHIS, June 18.—Weather generally clear to-day and for the first day within two weeks no rain fell. People are more hopeful in regard to the cholera and many believe that a few days of clear weather will bring a check from all danger of cholera. There were fifteen interments to-day, eleven of which died of cholera.

Remarkable Address by Henry A. Wise.

SALEM, VA., June 18.—Gov. Henry A. Wise delivered the annual address before the Literary Societies of Roanoke College last night, on the subject: "The Physical Structure of the Domain of the United States, and its Effect on the Past and Present and its Favorable Effect in the Future upon their Progress, Power, Peace, Commerce, Constitution and Government. It was a remarkable production, in which he advocated the construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal as the best of all union. He said that if the Mississippi river had flowed east and west the South would have been stopped. Slavery had become a blight upon Southern industry and prosperity. The large plantation system was anti-commercial and inimical to manufacturing, and that was the reason why no great commercial metropolis had sprung up in the South of the Chesapeake and the late war had changed the relations of society. The bondsmen of yesterday were the freedmen of to-day and the freedmen of yesterday were decitizenized and denationalized.

Farmers' Picnic—Some Politics.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, June 18, 1873.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

A large Farmers' Picnic was held about four miles from this city to-day. In addition to the pleasant proceedings of a social nature, a small amount of politics was mixed in by a few leading politicians, who cannot allow an opportunity to pass without a little missionary work. R. Barnett, the newly nominated candidate for Representative on the Democratic ticket, made a speech, in which he attempted to curry favor with the farming community by speaking disparagingly and disrespectfully of people who live in town. Mr. W. S. Harris, a retired merchant, living on a farm, and who has been in his business long enough to know that the town is a benefit to the country, replied to him the following day, and showed that to-day's picnic was a failure, so far as the farmers were concerned, by the fact that Barnett had been a resident of Cecil for some years, and by occupation was a lumber. The day preceding the accident he visited Plymouth, and on his return home, it is reported that he got off the train at or was put off near the residence of Mr. James Sturgeon, near Oakdale, some miles from the station nearest his residence. He took shelter in Mr. Sturg on's barn, and some time during the night he moved about the bu ilding and fell from above down upon a pile of lumber. His cries brought to his assistance several members of Mr. Sturgeon's family, who took him to the house and restored him to consciousness as was in their power. The next day Reynolds was conveyed to his home, where he died, leaving a wife and two small children to mourn his untimely end.

The trial of the miners in Clearfield county for riot and conspiracy, has ended in the sentencing of some of the men to pay small fines and to undergo imprisonment in the County Jail for from one to three months. Two of the women were fined $25 each, and costs.

On Tuesday morning the body of the robber who was chased from President Catteli's house on College Hill, Easton, last week, one day, and was shot at by the police as he attempted to swim the Delaware river, was found a short distance below Easton, with a bullet wound in his thigh, death having ensued by drowning.

Josephine Kimbell, in a suit for breach of promise of marriage against Jacob Siever, of the Massillon, Ohio, Furnace Company, has obtained a verdict for $7,000 damages.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States and Lower Lake region fresh and occasionally brisk westerly and southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather with rain areas over the latter.

For New England gentle and fresh southerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather are probable, with rain areas over the northern portion. For the South Atlantic States light to fresh southerly mostly from the south and west and partly cloudy and clear weather. For the Upper Lake region fresh and brisk southerly winds veering to northwesterly and southwesterly and probably cloudy weather with probable areas of light rains over the northern section. For the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain areas and light to fresh southeasterly and southwesterly winds. From Missouri to Tennessee, Kentucky and Southern Ohio gentle and fresh westerly to southerly winds and partly cloudy weather. Meteorological reports from Texas, Florida and Michigan are partly missing.

Midnight Bulletin.

June 18, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	77	S.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	77	S.	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	79	S. W.	Clear.
Galveston, Texas	74	S.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind	76	S.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kan	77	S.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	77	S.	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	75	S.	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn	75	S.	Clear.
New Orleans, La	74	S. E.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb	79	S.	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa	78	S.	Clear.
Shreveport, La	77	S. E.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	79	S.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn	79	S.	Fair.
Keokuk	79	S.	Clear.
Ft. Gibson	79	S.	Clear.
Yanktown	80	S. W.	Fair.
La Crosse	80	S.	Fair.

LOCAL MEANS FOR YESTERDAY.

Barometer, 29.828. Thermometer, 76. Humidity, 68. Rain, 0.000 inches. Direction of wind, southwest. Weather, partly cloudy. Highest temperature, 89.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Road in Successful Operation—First Train of Coke.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHTABULA, OHIO, June 18, 1873.

The first regular freight train, with twenty cars of coke from Pittsburgh, passed over the Harrington road of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad yesterday afternoon, and the first freight was placed on the company's extensive docks to-day. The road is considered in first-class condition, and in a few days, when the shipments of coal and ore will be large. An additional train will be put on the road on Monday. Immense preparations are being made for the celebration of the Fourth of July in this city. The entire country will participate.

WERE THEY MURDERS.

Two More Mysteries in Westmoreland County.

The Greensburg *Argus*, of yesterday, gives a long, and somewhat sensational account of the finding, in a field in a remote place, near Scott township, of female apparel, much torn and covered with blood, indicating, as that journal thinks, that a woman had met with foul play. In support of this view it is stated that, on the 26th of May a woman and two children came to Greensburg, the latter securing work at one of the hotels, where the name of Mrs. Rench, or Hattie Rench, was given. A week later she was dismissed, but found employment in another hotel, where she remained until the 4th of June. The man who accompanied her at first then made his appearance, and in an interview with her a quarrel was said to have ensued in which Mrs. Rench claiming to be his wife and the children of their relationship, and he strenuously denying it. The row culminated in the discharge of the woman from the hotel, when she picked up her wearing and went off with her quasi husband, taking the direction of the field in which the bloody garments were found. The county authorities have the matter in hand, but are not doing much toward unraveling the mystery.

The second case, as related by the *Argus*, is as follows: A lady named Orr visited the marble works of Messrs. Rice & Son, on Thursday last, and ordered a tombstone for her late husband, John Orr. While there she related a singular story regarding his death, second part of which occurred some years since. It was while she was lying upon the bed of sickness. Her residence near Shaner's church, in Hempfield township, that her husband left home on some errand, having with him, as was always his custom, quite a small sum of money. Failing to return in season, search was made for him, but he was nowhere to be found, and finally all hope of finding him alive or hearing was abandoned. About two years and a half afterwards the remains were accidentally found in an unused room in a coal mine in the vicinity, and from the indications it is evident he was murdered for his money, decked and robbed. His empty pocket-book, turned inside out, and an empty tobacco pouch were found near by. The remains, allowed to consistently rest on the Pennsylvania Railroad or Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Address Look Box 214, stating situation and sent.

WANTED—PURCHASER OR TENANT for newly-built Dwelling House (Allegheny House (new), 6 Rooms, and all modern improvements; 10 minutes from Allegheny depot, near Wood street. Address Rooms, this office.

WANTED — FOREMAN A thoroughly competent man to take charge of the Machine Shops of Patterson, Ohio. Must be fully and perfectly familiar with all branches of Foundry, Machine and Erecting Shop work. Apply to or address, with full particulars, stating references, Oil City Barrel Works, Oil City, Pa.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—EVERYWHERE to Sell ABEL'S VERMIN EXTERMINATOR, the only reliable article in the market. Address for terms, with stamp, CHAS. ABEL & CO., No. 110 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—GOOD BOARDING AND Good Room, for regular Boarders, can be had at the Mansion House, corner Liberty and Ross streets, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Orderly men will find good accommodation at reasonable rates.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT Room, furn

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1873.

THE Democrats and Liberals had three members in the last Congress—BLAIR, SUTHERLAND and STOUGHTON. All three took their back pay and hang on to it. All the Republican members from the same State have returned theirs to the United States Treasury.

WE ARE authorized to state that a candidate for a cadetship at the United States Military Academy at West Point will be selected by a competitive examination, to take place at Warren, Pa., on the sixteenth day of July next. Applicants must be between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years, and citizens of the State of Pennsylvania. A competent and impartial committee will conduct the examination.

WHEN it was proposed to establish a weather bureau at Washington, to send word of *meteorological* changes all over the *country*, daily, the proposition was ridiculed and resisted, on the ground that such a bureau would be both useless and expensive. It has, however, not only grown into great usefulness, but is regarded everywhere as indispensable. The prognostications of the weather are so generally correct that they are everywhere consulted and trusted to, and no department of the government has given more thorough satisfaction than the weather bureau.

SOME complaint is making that the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg is not well managed, because several patients have lately escaped from it, one of whom was killed on the railroad while in the act of escaping. The fault does not belong to the Superintendent, who is a faithful, laborious and energetic officer, but grows out of the fact probably, that the hospital is overcrowded with patients, who tax the Superintendent and his assistants most fearfully. The Danville Asylum has relieved the Harrisburg institution of a small portion of its inmates, but it is only partially built, and until it is completed, the hospital at Harrisburg must remain in its present overcrowded condition.

JULIA M. HOLMES writes the New York *Sun* as follows: "The intimate friend and confidante of Mrs. Helen Hardin Walworth, I know the terrible facts which led to this fearful tragedy—facts which I shrink from revealing out of regard for her delicate reserve—facts so appalling and unendurable they must make a perfect reversion in public sentiment when they come to be divulged (as they must in the course of the trial)."

Now, let JULIA demonstrate that it is right to do evil that good may come, and that appalling domestic troubles will justify parricide, and the controversy will be over; but so long as the public conscience realizes that murder is *never* justifiable, so long will it be useless to parade domestic troubles as an apology for homicide.

"HANK" SMITH deserves to be known as the "Great Compounder." If his friends want a more complimentary term we will call him the "Great Restitutionist," only we should be obliged to qualify the latter phrase with the statement that the restitution was always considerably less than the plunder. Partly through his instrumentality the depositors of the Bowling Green savings bank were swindled out of $300,000 to $600,000.—*N. Y. Times.*

And yet "HANK SMITH" is one of the Police Commissioners under the "Reform" government of New York; and the New York fox having had its tail cut off in the "Reform" trap, the *Times* is trying to induce the Philadelphians to believe that is the fashion, and to supersede all their present officers with men after the "HANK" SMITH pattern.

A GERMAN PAPER published in Washington is naturally annoyed that letters from Vienna so frequently represent American Germans as conspicuous in the disgusting Exposition scandal. No doubt some of the writers have been led astray by the mere names of some of the persons implicated in the affair, the names having a Teutonic look or a Teutonic sound. But, as the *Journal* remarks, at least two of the parties dishonored by their greed and dishonesty, General HAVEMEYER and General STIASSNY, are both Hungarians, naturalized citizens of the United States. In fact, these are the men who seem to have been responsible for most of the rascality that was practiced, as General VAN BUREN placed implicit confidence in their integrity, merely, it would appear, because he was sure of their intelligence and fitness for the duties to which they were assigned.

IN a late number of *Scribner's Monthly*, States, on the ground that its most populous contnumbers all other nationalities within its bounds; a statement which calls forth a contradiction from the *Demokrat*, a German organ of Philadelphia. The magazine writer drew *his* facts from the census digest, an authority which was not called to say that the Keystone State has "a million and a half of inhabitants who speak either High German or Pennsylvania German." But is this so? We doubt. According to the census, the State contains 160,191 Philadelphia born, making about 40,000 of them; while the *Demokrat* claims that there are nearly as many in the city as the census gives to the entire State. The *Demokrat* pronounces the *census* an "exceedingly superficial and careless compilation." Evidently our German contemporary is in a frame to sympathize with the French theorist, who when assured that facts were stubborn things, hotly characterized as satanic, and has provoked the following tribute to that gentleman's high position, as a citizen of Philadelphia, from the Philadelphia *Press*:

"We have noticed with sincere regret the persistent assaults of several of our influential contemporaries upon the Hon. WM. H. KEMBLE, President of the Fourpenny bank of this city, and largely identified with a number of important enterprises. Mr. Kemble is one of the remarkable men of the times—active, daring, original and persevering. It has been our misfortune to differ from him more than once, and today we do not agree upon certain questions of public and party policy. But this does not close our eyes to that which is meritorious in his character; and it those who assail him for what perhaps may be the errors of impulse, could know, as we know, his capacities and readiness for doing good, his prompt generosity in all charitable enterprises, his willingness to relieve the unfortunate and distressed, the number of young men he has assisted forward in life, and the steadiness with which he stands by the interests of Pennsylvania, they would, we think, reconsider and modify their criticisms. It is precisely to such men as Mr. Kemble, with their large resources and active connection with the Republican organization, that we must look for an improved management in our municipal affairs and for a higher and purer representation in the State Legislature. These men naturally look beyond the mere acquation of money. They must have loftier hopes and better ambitions; and we think we do not misunderstand Mr. Kemble's character when we predict that he will counsel his friends to respect that resolute purpose in the Republican party which demands candidates on our ticket who will make it worthy of the championship of the press and the suffrages of the people."

The vindictiveness of the *Sun* could be easily extinguished if it was thought worth while. DANA himself stated to a friend of KEMBLE'S that he would cease abusing him on payment of $7,000, and this demand has since been reduced to $5,000; but not having been complied with, the abuse goes on unceasingly. It can accomplish nothing, however, when its motive is properly understood.

GERMAN SOCIALISM.

Dr. THOMPSON, for several years a resident of Berlin, in a letter to the *Independent*, states that the so-called beer riots which lately disturbed the cities of Frankfort on the Main, Mannheim, etc., were really mere socialistic demonstrations. This, it seems, is perfectly well understood among well informed people in Germany, and the fact has been taken for granted by the government in its action regarding the movement. Beer, that is, alleged extortion on the part of makers and sellers in raising the price of the article was a mere pretext for the agitation, which resulted in riot and plunder, and the real object of the rioters was to effect a revolution, to be followed by a reorganization of society. The wildness of the scheme, so easily brought to naught by a few soldiers in each place, was simply characteristic of the fanaticism of the socialist element of the German population. A German who has within the last few months visited many of the cities of the empire for the purpose of ascertaining the views and feelings of the laboring classes, expresses his surprise at the extent to which communistic theories are held by them, and at the confidence with which they anticipate their realization at no distant day. He also states that in the minds of these people their social theories are in no way connected with religion. In fact, few of them make any pretense to religion, they are what the English call secularists, and in the reformation of society their aim is to make the most of this world.

In connection with this subject it is interesting to recollect what favor various plans of Christian socialism have met with among the German peasantry and to some extent even among the middle classes. Leaving out of view a more distant period, the social agitations of the age of the Reformation which gave LUTHER and his associates so much trouble, most readers know something of the religious colonies which, at different times within the last hundred years, have left Germany with the view of exemplifying, according to their own ideas, the primitive Christian life. The Economites of our own neighborhood afford an instance of the kind, but Father RAPP's scheme was only one of many. Palestine, Armenia and the Crimea have each been the scene of a similar experiment. Though these colonies were all designed in the same spirit and for the same chief end—to embody in real life the doctrines of Christianity as the colonists understood them—no two of them seem to have agreed precisely as to either principles or the right mode of translating them into fact. They all, however, proposed to transform society by placing it on a strictly Christian foundation. In most if not all of them seem to have adopted and at least tried to carry out in practice the principle of communism.

The Mennonites though differing essentially from the people just referred to, must also be regarded as social reformers. They contend not only for certain religious doctrines but for certain social practices which seem to them of vital importance, and both together should usages they hold so firmly as to be willing to suffer exile for the sake of them. Hence, having for nearly a hundred years found refuge in Southern Russia from persecution in the Fatherland, they are now preparing to seek refuge in the United States from oppression in Russia. Such steadfastness in a faith is really quite noteworthy in this Sadducean age, and it is, perhaps, not unreasonable to suspect that the phenomenon may justly be ascribed to the manner in which, in Mennonite practice, religious doctrines and social theories are combined and blended in their daily life. The fact is only one of the multitude of facts which illustrate the tenacity with which the nationalities cling to hereditary customs and adapted to relax their grasp. These customs and usages in turn serve as bonds to bind together those who observe them, exerting a force which seems the result of peculiarities of character no where else witnessed.

Hence forms of society or association, always found impracticable, at least short lived, in other nationalities, appear to succeed in the most remarkable degree among Germans, especially among Germans of the peasant and working classes. The *Gartenlaube* two or three months ago contained a graphic account of the German colony of Aurora, in Oregon. This is a communistic settlement, under the control of a man who calls himself "Dr." KYLE, but whom many Pittsburghers remember as "KYLE, the German tailor, of Smithfield street." The community numbers thousands of members, and by their well directed industry they have changed an extensive area of wilderness into a garden. "Dr." KYLE instructs and rules them not only in temporal but in spiritual things, having, it would seem, actually invented a religion for them. The land was originally entered in his name, and in the eye of the law he is the owner of the entire property, worth millions. Yet content, even happiness, reigns in the community, and each member, having food and raiment, seeks no more, and thinks no evil of "Dr." KYLE. And this state of things has now existed for many years.

Indeed Aurora is only one of a number of German settlements in this country designed to illustrate the advantages of socialism or communism. A correspondent of a German contemporary describes a colony of the kind in Iowa, which bears the name of Amana. The people of Aurora would seem to be panthists or rationalists in religion; while the Amanites are represented as Lutherans, who call one another brother and sister, and who appear to found their society on a scriptural basis. About seventeen years ago they bought one of the most beautiful tracts of land in the State, six miles long and four miles wide, situated thirty miles from Iowa City. A more attractive or animating sight than the settlement now presents it would be impossible to find, we are told; exhibiting lovely villages, great barns, fat cattle, splendid horses, workshops, machinery of various kinds, etc. Flower gardens, orchards, vineyards, vast grainfields, meadows, variegate the scene. Brothers and sisters work in the fields, and all dress in the simplest style. The community seems to differ from American communist sects in the greater freedom of life it permits. Apparently the austerities and restraints found necessary in one case can be dispensed with in the other. But "mine is thine" is one of the fundamental principles of the Amanites; all property belongs to the community.

If this tendency towards and aptitude for socialistic development in the German people warrant apprehensions of the spread of the evil in Germany, it is only because conditions growing out of the history and government stimulate its growth, as the members of no other nationality under favorable circumstances sooner outgrow the delusions in which socialism takes its rise.

CUBA LIBRE.

No reason exists for doubting about the authenticity and substantial truth of the New York *Herald's* recent reports from the *camps* of the Cuban insurgents. Indeed, the narratives of both Mr. O'KELLY and Mr. MILLER authenticate themselves, each being marked by traits which are so many internal evidences of the veracity of the writers. So much must be generally conceded, even by those candid readers who least sympathize with the motives which prompted the "enterprise." No doubt there was a time not very remote when Americans would have been almost unanimous in applauding it. The mere facts that the Cubans are in revolt against a regular government and that their enemies are Spaniards, would have seemed sufficient grounds on which to take their part. But unpleasant experience has taught us caution, if not wisdom. Perhaps as much predisposed as ever to pat rebels on the back, especially rebels against kingly rule, whenever the temptation occurs we recollect well it what lively disgust we used to learn that "our rebels" enjoyed the sympathy of other nations. We knew how little they deserved it, and how just and reasonable were even the harshest and most arbitrary measures we found necessary to render it useless to them. Americans are, therefore, not at all likely to become excited about the imprisonment and deportation of a New York correspondent who chose to disregard the warnings of the Spanish Governor against visiting the rebel lines. He was told that a general rule, applicable to both Spaniards and foreigners, prohibited the sort of intercourse which he proposed to indulge in, and that if he persisted in his purpose, and then fell into Spanish hands, the consequences to himself would certainly be disagreeable. Mr. PRICE, the other correspondent though a resident of Cuba, seems to deserve just as little condolence. By his own admission it is manifest that he was doing what he could to aid the insurrection, and his arrest and sufferings have been nothing more than he was authorized to expect. To take this view of the subject it is not necessary to admire Spanish methods of waging war, or to refuse one's good wishes to the Cuban patriots. The view is a clear dictate of good sense and justice, and the fact that it is so generally entertained proves that Americans have made real progress in the sentiments which are essential to international peace and comity.

As to the information acquired by the enterprising correspondents of the *Herald*, it does not seem adapted much to promote in this country the cause of the *Cuba libre*. In fact, the statements of Messrs. O'KELLY and MILLER accord quite perfectly with the statements made by the Spaniards concerning the strength and general condition of the insurgents. General CESPEDES, in conversation with Mr. MILLER, claimed to have from ten to twelve thousand men imperfectly equipped with weapons. But these men are scattered in squads over a vast area of mountain and forest, and can not be brought to act together. Neither correspondent saw, in the course of his explorations, a military force of any importance, and the impression produced by both writers is the same—that the "rebels" are so diffused and unprovided with the means of war as to present the appearance of bandits who carry on a contest with the established authorities, and conceal themselves from pursuit in woods and caves. They cause much fear and do much mischief by their incursions, but effect no results that even promise final success.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Fruit and flowers can take their pleasure,
Ever bathed in air and light,
But the seed, the earth's own treasure,
Must descend to earth, and night;
In the heart a mighty longing
Draws it to the upper sky,
To the heavens, by right, belonging
To the earth by destiny.
So this sacred book of nature
Opens meanings to us still
Teaching how the soul's Creator
Hides the good within the ill.
Through this death to life the more,
Through this darkness into day,
Through our doubts to God's great love,
Through restraint to liberty.

There are said to be between 7,000 and 8,000 Italian children in the larger cities of this country who were kidnapped from their homes, and are now held in a state of slavery. There arrived at the port of New York, from April 30 till June 10th, 317 of these little waifs. The little ones are hired out to lazy vagabonds, who start them out as street musicians or beggars.

Eleven vessels and thirty-five lives have been lost from Gloucester, Mass., this season.

A good idea of the condition of Chicago may be had from the following head-lines of one day's criminal record, given in the *Times* of Tuesday: "Blood by the Gallon—How Human Gore was Spilled in Chicago and Its Suburbs Yesterday—A Desperate Affray Between the Police and Notorious Ruffians—Scoundrels who were Captured Fresh from a Milwaukee Raid—The Villain Jack Allen Mortally Wounded—A Wanton Case of Shooting near the Village of Evanston—Suicide in a Cemetery—Any Quantity of Minor Jobs for the Coroner—Monday in the Police Courts—The Two Hundred Varieties of Sin which Confronted the Judges," etc., etc.

If people must have fun, why they will have to pay the price for it. Kicking at a ceiling two feet above one's head is amusement of a very exalted kind, but it has its drawbacks. A young man at Chiton, Iowa, was lately indulging in it, when he fell and broke his hip. A revolver in his pocket was discharged at the same time and seriously injured a small boy who was standing by. He might perhaps be satisfied with all this if he had hit the ceiling but he didn't.

Every man of sense and refinement admires a woman as a woman, and when she steps out of this character a thousand things that in their appropriate sphere would be admired, become disgusting and offensive. The appropriate character of a woman demands delicacy of appearance and manners, refinement of sentiment, gentleness of speech, modesty in feeling and action, a shrinking from notoriety and public gaze, aversion to all that is coarse and rude, and an instinctive abhorrence of all that tends to indelicacy and impurity, either in principle or action. These are the traits which are always admired and sought for in a woman.

A New Hampshire paper tells us of a maple tree at Sunspee, in that State, which, it says, has been tapped fifty years in succession, some years yielding thirty pounds of sugar from its sap. This story is, of course, true; but if you were to take from an ordinary maple tree sap enough to produce thirty pounds of sugar, there wouldn't be timber enough left of it to make a toothpick.

It is asserted that the leading hotels in San Francisco pay thirty-three per cent. more for water than for flour, not reckoning what is charged for that mixed with their milk.

A man, married and alone, has been constantly employed for the last three years and over, driving a tunnel into a hill near Swansea, Nevada, and has completed over 400 feet into the solid rock.

A young gentleman in Rutland, Vermont, pawned his best suit for $25, and bought a ring which he sent to the object of his affections. She sent it back, informing him that she was already engaged.

The model parish is at West Stewartstown, N. H. The Sunday school has a corps of twelve teachers, four of them are Baptists, two are Congregational, two are Methodists, one is an Episcopalian, one an Advent, and two are connected with neither. The Superintendent is a Methodist, and the proceedings are as harmonious as if all were of one denomination.

Recently a meeting of delegates from nearly all the trades in the various towns in Scotland, representing about 120,000 workmen, was held in Glasgow. The object of the conference was to obtain an expression of opinion on, and to consider the best means of supporting, the proposal which Mr. Henry Richard made in the House of Commons to establish a permanent system of international arbitration. It was agreed that a memorial with about 1,000,000 signatures would be presented to the House.

It is said that when the free passes over the Union Pacific Railroad were cut off, a Chicago editor was in San Francisco investigating the Chinese question. He now writes to his wife that he has concluded to walk home for the benefit of his liver, and hopes to arrive in time to celebrate their wooden wedding in 1874. This is a Western joke, and the third one in succession that we have been able to believe.—*Norristown Herald.*

Twenty-eight million dollars have been expended in deepening and otherwise improving the river Clyde, Glasgow, by the Trustees of the River Clyde Navigation Company. The work is still vigorously continued with six powerful machines, dredging over one million tons every year.

The new German rifle appears to be taking the shine out of the needle gun. The results are said to be most satisfactory. The German papers describe the firing as remarkably sure, especially at long range. The maximum rapidity of firing reaches eighteen shots per minute in the case of a single marksman using the regulation cartridges, and twelve per minute in volley firing. In actual war the number might be estimated at twelve or eight discharges.

The demand for ready-made sermons has become so great in England that they are to be had, even neatly lithographed, for the small price of two shillings per dozen.

A gentleman whose wife has been occupied for some time past in packing up for the summer exodus has lately exhibited symptoms of insanity. His hallucination is that he is followed about everywhere by an elephant with a Saratoga trunk.

A western editor insists that he wrote the word "trousers" plain as a pikestaff in connection with certain bridal presents. The printer, however, vulgarly put it "trousers."

A computation has been made at the Treasury Department which shows that to pay our national debt as it stood June 1, would require 2,916 tons and 150 pounds of gold coin, avoirdupois weight.

ACCORDING to the London *Daily Telegraph* the statistics of the Roman Catholic Church in England show an archbishop and twelve bishops; thirteen cathedral chapters, consisting each of a provost and ten canons; thirteen dioceses, with 1,621 clergy and 1,016 public churches and chapels; 400 secular colleges, ten lesser colleges, 200 schools for the middle class and the poor in London, and 800 in the rest of England; ten convents for the contemplative life. The number of Catholics in England and Wales is set down at about 1,500,000, and in Scotland at between 400,000 and 500,000. In Ireland the hierarchy consists of four archbishops—two of them primates—and twenty-four bishops. There are twenty-eight dioceses, with 1,080 parishes and 3,440 priests; 2,349 public churches and chapels, one university, twenty-five colleges, and about 2,000 primary schools. According to the census of 1871 there were 4,141,933 Catholics in that country.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives some facts concerning the breaking out of the disease at Nashville which are interesting. There is a spring on the out-skirts of the city which has been corrupted by the deposit of two hundred dead bodies of filth in the immediate vicinity. Persons who drank of this water were taken with a disease which has ripened into cholera. The first victims resided in the immediate vicinity of the spring, and used the water therefrom. No one far from this there is a large brewery, which daily gives off a disgusting stream of refuse matter. The foul current of liquid filth is conducted through a portion of the city in open ditches, which empty into sewers that are in bad repair, and at various points there are holes through which this noxious effluvia escapes and poisons the air. As yet every case of cholera has been near the spring or on the line of this sewer.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* pays this well-merited compliment to the speed and certainty of Jersey justice: A man shot another man in Jersey City yesterday. Now there is no company in the world which would insure that shooter's life. He is to all practical intents as dead as his victim already. The constable has got him. He will hand him over the Grand Jury, the Grand Jury will hand him over to the Petit Jury, the Petit Jury will hand him over to the Oyer and Terminer judge, the Oyer and Terminer Judge will hand him over to the Sheriff, and the Sheriff will hand him over what and to be him to his surviving relatives. And yet only the North river flowed between that inconsiderate targeter and acquittal on the ground of insanity which is New York. It is a blunder, worse than crime, to kill a man in New Jersey.

THE Postal Laws to go into effect on the 1st of July are of interest to everybody. Mr. J. Disturnell, for a long time engaged in the publishing of statistical works, has printed in a neat pamphlet a list of new postoffices, and a complete digest of the postal laws, miscellaneous matter, rates of postage on letters, printed matter, &c. The pamphlet may be obtained from the booksellers, or by addressing Mr. Disturnell, 17 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, free of postage. Price, 50 cents.

The number of emigrant from Ireland in the year 1872 was 78,871, showing an increase of 6,777 over the number in 1871. The number of men was 46,741, an increase of 4,317, and the number of women was 32,040, an increase of 1,960. There were 11 per cent. of the emigrants under 15 years of age; 45.8 per cent. were 15 but under 35; 37.6 per cent. were 35 but under 45, and 3.7 per cent. were 45 years old or upward.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

PERSONAL.

It is stated by authority that Plymouth church does not intend to call Mr. Henry C. Bowen to account for anything he may have said reflecting on Mr. Beecher; that it will not investigate the charges against Mr. Beecher, and that neither Mr. Beecher, Mr. Bowen nor Mr. Tilton will take any further notice of the scandal.

Verdi, the composer, is now fifty-nine years old. In person he is tall and vigorous and of a strong constitution. He possesses a firm and resolute mind, yet is readily impressed by strong argument. So far from being spoilt by success, those who visit him find him to be a most affable, courteous, unpretending man. He rises at five, and after a walk and a talk with his tenants retires to his room, and devotes the remainder of the day successively to music, poetry, history and philosophy.

Lord Erskine, according to Rogers, was next to Sydney Smith the wittiest man he ever knew. To all letters soliciting his subscription Erskine had one form of reply. Writing a coarse hand, with lines widely apart, he said: "Sir, I feel much honored by your application to me, and I beg to subscribe"—here the reader had to turn over the leaf—myself your obedient servant." He once said, very seriously, "Rogers, when the hour comes that all secrets shall be revealed, we shall know the reason why—shoes are always made too tight." And when some one remarked that Lord Mahon had died worth £200,000, Erskine said: "Well, that's a very pretty sum to begin the next world with."

President Grant has accepted the invitation of Joseph R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission, to participate on the 4th of July in the ceremonies attending the transfer of the grounds in Fairmount Park to the Commission for the Exhibition in 1876.

Walker, the battle painter, has been paid $25,000 by General Joseph Hooker to paint a portrait landscape of the battle of Lookout mountain; and Dom Piatt has an engagement to write the General's life.

The marriage between Miss Hardin and Mansfield Tracy Walworth is stated to have taken place July 29, 1862, and Frank H. Walworth, the son now in the Tombs, was born August 17, 1853. This, if true, disposes of one very calumnious statement that has obtained some circulation.

General Beauregard is reported to be growing old very fast. His health is quite infirm, too, owing to the severe taxing of his physical and nervous system during the war.

Ralph Waldo Emerson denies, not without something like indignation, the report that Nannette is Emerson (she who claims to have written "Betsey and I are Out") is his cousin, or in any way related to the Emerson of Concord, Massachusetts.

Mr. Bret Harte having succeeded in his copyright suit, the happy decision of Mark Twain's will be awaited with interest. A man who makes $30,000 a year out of literature can afford to protect his own rights and with them those of less happy authors.

John Daniels married the daughter of Mrs. Sarah R. Bravard; afterwards, B. S. Daniels, the father of John, married the old lady; and still later, James W. Daniels, the nephew of John, married a sister to John's wife. It is very easy to see that John is son and son-in-law of B. S. Daniels, and that James W. is grandson and son-in-law of the old man, and brother-in-law and nephew of John, &c., and John now desires to know, through the columns of the Bracken County *Chronicle*, what relation the children of these three sets of parents are to each other.

The Shah of Persia is said, by a correspondent at St. Petersburg, to be a fine looking man, of middle age and medium size, and his countenance is expressive and reflective. He wears spectacles. When the carriage in which he rode entered the decorated section of the capital, he was received by the Emperor, at the head of the Grand Dukes and a large suite; the Russian band was played, and the Shah's carriage arrested each other through an interpreter.

Dr. Anderson, who accompanied the British expedition of 1868 to the valley of the Tapeng, mentions a very singular method by which the natives of Sandá valley contrive to conceal gold and precious stones. Slits are made through the skin of their chests or necks and the coins or stones forced beneath, the wound being allowed to heal. When the valuables are required a second cut is made upon the spot and they are extracted.

One of the editors of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* recently saved the cost of a canal boat excursion by eloping, and has received a letter from the girl's father saying: "You have saved the girl, and she's yours." No cards; no editor.

Hiram Powers, the sculptor, has been an invalid for eighteen months. His trouble is bronchial and pulmonary, but it obliges him almost entirely to stay in the house. He is now at work upon a bust of President Davis, has devoted himself to his father's art, for which he has a genius, and has written a boy.

Hon. David L. Wardlaw, for over a quarter of a century a Judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, died at Abbeville, that State, on the 8th inst., aged seventy-four years.

With Mark Twain in Europe and the Danbury *News* man in California, Connecticut is out of humor.

A frontier correspondent who saw Captain Jack after his capture remarks that his appearance would have been improved if he had been washed before he was ironed.

Mrs. Beulah Hunt, of Randolph, Mass., died on Friday, the 13th, at the age of 105 years and 11 months. She was probably the oldest woman in Massachusetts.

Wear and Tear of Business Men.

The New York *Bulletin*, referring to the frequent deaths among the members of the Stock Exchange, remarks that of the causes to shorten the lives of men, not only at the Stock Exchange but at all the great marts of trade, the principal one is the fearful drive are the dizzy activities growing out of the wonderful expansion of financial and commercial enterprise, within the past quarter of a century, which have taxed men's time and brains as they were never taxed before. These tell fearfully upon their mental and physical faculties. Now there is frequently as much importance attached to an hour as was formerly spread over an entire week, and the details on the business, in most parts of trade, is correspondingly enhanced. Again, the electric telegraph has brought us into constant communication with all the parts of the world, thus subjecting us to the influences of the same excitements which periodically agitate them, as they were conditions must continue, we should endeavor to adjust our business to them, so as to make it more or less subservient to them than they are. There is, and always will be, in this hard working world, a great deal of labor to be performed, which, to some (unlucky) there are ways and means of performing it in such a manner as to make us, not the slaves, but the masters of ourselves.

One of Lincoln's Little Stories.

A Kentucky paper relatesthe following, in connection with an account of an interview a citizen of that State had with the late President Lincoln at the breaking out of the rebellion:

"The subject of the war was being discussed, and Mr. R—— was asked his opinion by the President as to the contemplated policy of coercion or war. Mr. R——, being a States' rights man, suggested that to prevent the effusion of fratricidal blood and strife, the war should at once be allowed to depart in peace,' or at least bloodshed should be avoided. Mr. Lincoln replied that whatever his sympathies and feelings might be for the people of the South, he, as President, was sworn to protect and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States. He said he was in the condition of the boy who went out in company with a party of coon hunters, when a small young coon was about to run up a string, and the young lad requested to hold the coon until the return of the hunters, that he might have some game. The coon tugged wistfully at this string to get loose; looked wistfully at the neighboring woods and then at his guard, whose sympathies for the little prisoner were thoroughly aroused. After witnessing the vain struggles of the coon for some time, with feelings of sorrow fully aroused, he soliloquized aloud as follows: 'Coon, I am sorry for you; I was told to hold you; I promised to do so, and can't let you go; but I do wish this string would break.'"

Poisoning the Sick.

There never was a specialty in medicine that was not pirated. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is no exception to the general rule. Fraud follows in the track of the Great Vegetable Restorative as it makes the circle of the world, and offers its pernicious imitations to the sick at every turn, anxious to drench the public with their trash. The imitators and counterfeiters offer it by the gallon, as well as by the bottle. Beware of this deluge of abomination. Bear in mind that the true article is sold in bottles only, and the impress of genuineness is to be found upon the glass itself as well as upon the finely engraved green wrapper, and upon the elegant label. The great vegetable tonic prevents and cures all bilious disorders and complaints of the digestive organs and the nervous system, maladies upon which the vile imitations produce no more effect than the Pope's Bull upon the comet.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually on January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN DOVER, JAMES PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, L. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, H. Hartman, Robert G. Scaiaeris, Charlestepher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

You can bet your bottom dollar—That there is no pain exists no case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling, or Stiff Joints, which the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper, will not alleviate and cure.
KENTAPPE
Mark the difference. It is the Centaur Liniment, yellow wrapper, which is again placing so many used-up horses in the harness. We care not whether the case be Spavins, Sweeney, Scratches, Strains, or any Swelling—the effect is simply wonderful.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. 7TH1*

DRY GOODS.
AT
ERWIN'S.
New Dress Goods.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
NEW STYLES
ALL THE NEW SHADES
Every Department Full and Complete.
A Splendid Assortment of Dress Goods in every Department, from 12 1-2 cts. to $1 00 per yard.
Some special Bargains. Call and see them.
JUST OPENED,
1,000 SUITS
At all Prices, from $3 75 to $25.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

AT
McKEE'S
(Old Barker's Establishment),
A SPLENDID NEW LINE OF
BLACK SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
STRIPED GRENADINES,
PLAIN GRENADINES,
STRIPED HERNANIS,
CHENE MOHAIRS,
YOSEMITE STRIPES,
WHITE PIQUES,
FIGURED PIQUES,
LACE CURTAINS,
LACE SACQUES,
LACE POINTS,
ERENCH PERCALES,
FRENCH LAWNS,
TUSSORE STRIPES.
In Every Department an Entirely New Line of Goods,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
A. D. M'KEE,
Successor to J. W. Barker and M'Kee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET ST.

SUMMER RESORTS.
Cresson Springs
The MOUNTAIN HOUSE at this favorite summer resort, on the summit of the "Alleghenies," will be open for the reception of guests
JUNE 18th.
Since last season an artesian well has been sunk on the ground which will provide an unlimited supply of the purest water.
For further particulars address
J. D. MELLIN,
Mountain House, Cresson Springs,
Or at St. Cloud Hotel, Arch street, Philadelphia.
BEDFORD
Mineral Springs
This popular Summer resort will be Opened for the Reception of Visitors on the
10th day of June.
Pittsburgh and Western Visitors can take either the P. R. R. or Baltimore and Connellsville, in each case in from 10 to 12 hours. Excursion tickets can be had at railroad office, and baggage checked Direct.
Bedford Water sent to all parts of country at the following rates at the Spring:
Barrels, 40 gals.....$4 25
Half Barrels, 20 Galls.....2 25
Half Barrels, 10 Gallons.....1 25
Kegs, 5 to 10 Galls.....2 00
For further information address
A. G. ALLEN, Bedford Springs, Pa.
THE HOT SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, VA.,
Have been Improved and Refitted for the Season of 1873. The waters vary in temperature from 90° to 110° degrees. The BATHS have for nearly a century been used in the treatment of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Disease of the Liver, Bladder, Skin and Womb, Old Injuries, Cutaneous Affections, Contraction of Muscles and Joints, Chronic Diarrhœa, &c., and have attained world-wide celebrity for their efficacy in curing and relieving such diseases.
The Bathing arrangements are extensive and complete. The Ladies have the new feature of MUD BATHS, which are now attracting the general attention of the country.
The DRINKING WATERS include several varieties, among them a spring of Chalybeate of a tonic equal, if not superior to any of its kind in the United States.
These Springs are easily accessible from the West via Cincinnati, thence by boat to Huntington, the terminus of the recently completed Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to Covington and thence by stage eighteen miles to the Springs. Or, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Washington City, and thence by Northern Virginia Line to Richmond, Va., thence by stage to the Springs.
For Pamphlets, giving full description and analysis of Waters, address
S. C. TARR & CO.,
Richmond, Va.,
Or JAS. A. AUGUST, Hot Springs, Bath county, Va.
7TH3

ADAMS HOUSE—
M. S. ADAMS, Proprietor,
Formerly Continental, LAWRENCEBURG, PA. This House has recently been Refitted and Refurnished with New and Elegant Furniture, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.
A Hack will be run from the House to the Railroad, connecting with all day trains, affording free passage to all patrons of the House.

EDUCATIONAL.
Willard School,
FOR
Young Ladies and Gentlemen,
28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.
The Seventh Academic Year will begin MONDAY, September 1st, and is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.
The Two Schools, hitherto separate, will be united at the beginning of the Session.
The School Hours will be from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
The Course of Study embraces all the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education, together with full instruction in the German, French, Italian and Italian Languages.
For Course of Studies in the several Departments see Circulars, to be had at the Book and Music Stores.
Applicants for admission received on and after Monday, August 25th.
ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M.,
Principal
7TH8

United States Law Associat'n
AND
COLLECTION UNION.
J. M. GAZZAM,
DIRECTOR,
PENNSYLVANIA.
OFFICES REMOVED TO DIAMOND ST., CORNER OF CHERRY ALLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT,
WAREHOUSE,
No. 311 LIBERTY STREET,
Lately occupied by LINDSAY, STERRIT & CO.
Inquire at 247 Liberty street
tf
MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.
FOR SALE—
200 doz. Clay Pick Handles.
OSCAR F. LAMM,
155 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.
SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
Extra Bargains in
Plain Dress Goods
Black Grenadines, Yard wide, at 12½c.
Hernanis, In variety, at Low Prices.
Silk Stripe Dress Goods, Reduced in Prices.
Mohairs and Alpacas, Best Makes, very Cheap.
Black Silks, Full Assortment, most unusual Bargains.
Colored Silks, For Street and Evening Dress, Prices very low.
Japanese Silk, Very Choice Style, Cheap.
Japanese Poplins, Beautiful Designs, Prices Reduced.
Japanese Cloth, In great variety, very Cheap.
LACE GOODS.
Real Llama Points, Berthas, Sacques and Capes, the choicest styles of the Season, in great variety, at our usual LOW PRICES.
SUITS, SUITS, for Ladies and Misses, The very latest Designs in the different and most desirable fabrics, Prices Reduced.
BOYS' SUMMER SUITS, DOLMAS, OCTOLANS, &C.
REAL BARGAINS AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Market Street,

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE, JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 18, 1873.

The cheap freight transportation question continues to be discussed and the constant agitation it is undergoing is calling out some practical suggestions. Among other things in this connection we notice a memorial which is being circulated for signatures, a memorial to be presented to the next Congress, embracing almost exactly the ideas advanced by the COMMERCIAL some months since, when the question was first assuming importance. The petition says:

"What we need, and must have, as it appears to us, to afford proper relief to all interests, is a double track railroad between Chicago and New York, to be worked exclusively in the tonnage business, at slow speed and at cheap rates. This road, worked at seven miles to the hour, would carry from Chicago to New York, every year, a tonnage equal to 400,000,000 bushels of wheat, and return as many tons to Chicago. In case Congress is not prepared to order the construction of such a highway as a national public work, we humbly pray that our business bodies to grant a charter for the construction of such road, with judicious and proper restrictions as to capital stock, toll rates, speed of trains, and impartiality in the reception and transportation of freight."

Under the clause of the Constitution granting to Congress the right to establish postoffices and post roads, the power to grant such a charter certainly exists, if the road is used for postal purposes, and if the Courts should say that such right does not exist, the power—the source of all power—will say, "then we will insert a clause in the Constitution granting the right to build such a road."

The feeling throughout the great grain growing districts of the West, as shown by the action of the Farmers' Granges of Illinois, indicates that the subject cannot long be kept out of the range of active political discussion, and the lending of railroad men must either meet the tide and ride on its advancing waves or go down before it.

An eminent authority makes the estimate that at eight miles per hour of motion and two miles of space between trains, with twenty-five cars starting in each direction every fifteen minutes, seven million tons of freight could be moved each way annually.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

	Morn.	Even.
1881	121¾	122
1867	116	116½
1864	116	116¾
1865	117¾	118
1865, new	119½	119¾
1867	121	121¾
1868	119½	120½
10-40s	114¾	114¾
New series	114¾	114¾
Gold	116	116
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	116
United States 6s of 1881	122¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	117¾
United States 10-40s	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	119¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	121
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	120½
Currency Pacifics	114¾

—The local market is very quiet, and no changes can be named creating new quotations. There seems to be an entire absence of good commercial paper from the street, the brokers being able to furnish their customers from sources that are ready to create any amount of paper at any time and at almost any rate, for the accommodation of lenders.

—The announcement of the suspension of a Fourth Avenue Banking house has created no disturbance in the market, the house in question doing rather a brokerage than a banking business, with a small deposit line, received mostly from personal friends and family connections. The parties interested claim that there will ultimately be no loss to any of the creditors.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Geoman & Whitney, Exchange broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street:

June 18, 1873.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	116	116
Canton					
Western Union Telegraph	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Quicksilver					
Pacific Mail	39¼	39¼	38¾	39	38¾
Adams Express	94½		94¾		
Wells-Fargo Express	82		82¼		
American Express	66½		70		
Unit d States Exp ess					
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Erie			63	63¼	62¾
Michigan Central	98½		98¾		
Michigan Southern	92		92½	92	92¼
Illinois Central	110				
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87½		87		87¼
Chicago and R. I.	92				
Chicago and N. W. pref	84		84		
Rock Island	109½	109	109¾		109½
St. Paul	81¾		81		81¾
St. Paul pref	97		71¼		71¾
Wabash	67	67¼	67		67¼
Wabash pref					
Fort Wayne	93		94		
Ohio and Mississippi					
Union Pacific	38½	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Chicago and Alton	109¾		109¾		
Chicago and Alton pref	135		135		
Boston, Hart. and Erie	2¾		2¾		2¾
Harlem	130		129		129
New Jersey Central					
C., C. and I. C.	38		37½		37½
Hannibal and St. Joseph					
Atlantic Mail					

Messrs Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna Central	84½
Reading	88½
United Co's. of N. J	141
Oil Creek	23¾
Lehigh Valley	56¼
Philadelphia & Erie	24¾
Penna Receipts	84½
Pittsburgh	116½
Allegheny Valley 7-30	95¼
Central Trans'n	48
Empire Transp'n	56¼
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1873. }

REMARKS.—The weather continues warm with occasional showers of rain which, in conjunction, have a revivifying effect upon the growing crops.

The late rains have kept the rivers in a "bootable stage" for light draught vessels, and hence we are not deprived of supplies from that source.

All accounts agree in the assurance of an abundant harvest, so far as wheat and grass are concerned, and the prospects are reported as looking finely. True, they are a little backward, but with good "growing weather" they will "catch up."

The grain market is still unsettled and difficult to quote. There is plenty of good wheat in the market, but it seems that almost every buyer is supplied, or that he awaits lower prices. Sure it is that there are few purchasers at any price.

Oats is also in large supply and prices are weak, dull and drooping. This can be accounted for in part by the low price of hay and the grass more free.

There is a better demand for corn, both car and sacked, owing to the light arrivals. Rye and barley are nominal.

Bacon and provisions are reported fairly active. The stocks on hand by leading houses are full and complete, having been cured with a direct view to meet the wants and demands of this market.

The flour market presents no new features; choice brands being firm at quotations. We suppose that concessions would be made on low grades rather than let a cash customer go away empty-handed.

The grocery market will be found noted below. A fair trade and order demand is reported by the leading houses. This, for the lateness of the season, is encouraging.

Butter continues in large supply, and prunes are weak, with no immediate signs of an upward movement.

There is an active demand for eggs, and good fresh command good prices. The supply falls short of the demand.

Old apples are well high gone, a few *choice* couriers of new having arrived, from where we do not know.

The market is well supplied with "green truck," from new potatoes to half-ripe cherries. For prices inquire of sellers, wholesale and retail.

Altogether the market is fair for the season. And as the "heated term" is now upon us little activity is to be expected for some weeks to come.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,260	7,586	16,846
Apples, bbls	698	412	935
Cheese, bxs	749	1,914	2,663
Corn, sacks	1,872	2,734	4,606
Wheat, sacks	17,616	6,538	24,154
Barley, sacks	1,010	361	871
Hay, sacks	3,146	1,743	4,889
Oats, sacks	29,997	17,254	47,251
Butter, kgs	259	279	538
Bacon, tierces	839	185	1,024

We condense our remarks, and give the following as the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Common soda ash 4¾c; refined do: pots 9@9½c; pearls 7½c; arsenic 3¾@3½c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; black lead 6c.

ALES—X $9; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11 per bbl; Bass English ale, kilderkins, 25 gals, $24; bbls, 45 gals, $44; hhds, 65 gals, $65.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull and prices rule lower, with sales reported at 45@50c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

APPLES—The demand for old is falling off, as is the supply, the receipts being only 52 bbls. Prices are nominally $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours 55 packages. The market does not show the slightest change, prime roll selling at 15@17c ₱ lb; fair to good 11@13c; common 7@9c ₱ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts light, being only three tierces. As above remarked, the market is fairly active, leading dealers reporting sales at the following figures: Canvased hams 15c; uncanvased do 14½c; canvased shoulders 10c; plain do 9½c; rib sides 9¾c; short rib do 10c; clear do 10c; breakfast bacon, clear dried beef 12c; mess pork $17 50; leaf lard in tierce 10c; refined do 10¾c; half bbls do 11c; kegs and buckets 11¾c.

BEANS—There has been a sharp advance in prices, and we quote prime white navy at $3 00@3 25 ₱ bush. Stocks very light and demand active.

BAGGING—Penn Mill rates: Three bushel, 50c; two and a half bushel, 43c; two bushel, 38c.

BEESWAX—Sales in a small way at 38@40c per ₱.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $ doz $1 60; ½ ₱ cans $2; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 2 ₱ cans $27; 10 and 25 ₱ cans, wood boxes, ¼ ₱ 40c.

BROOM CORN—The demand is on the increase and prices have advanced a shade, with sales hurl at 8¾@9c; green, 4c; red top, 3½c.

CHEESE—Receipts large, being 556 boxes. Prices are lower. We quote as follows: Prime Ohio Factory 11¾@12½c; do Dairy 9@11c.

COUNTRY MEATS—Prices are a shade lower, with sales reported as follows: Hams 8@9c; sides 7@7½c; shoulders 5@6c; lowls 3c.

COUNTRY LARD—There has been a decline in this article, which we now quote at 7¾@8c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Sales sackett's and Carey's at $12 @13 ₱ bbl; lower grades $8@10.

CARBON OIL—The market rules very quiet and steady. We quote as follows: Car lots, f. o. b., 16 @16½c.

CEMENT—Beeson's hydraulic, $2 00@2 25; Louisville, ₱ 2562 50; Rosendale, $1 00@1 50; white lime, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50@5 00; land plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 70@8 00 per case.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, 6@6½c; mixed, 5½@6c; peeled at 16@18c; apples 3@4c blackberries 10@12c; pitted cherries 15@19c; unpitted 6@8c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market rules very firm, and we are reported sales strictly fresh at 10@11c per dozen. The supply is scarce equal to the demand.

FISH—Large shore, No 1, $25 ₱ bbl; medium shore, No 1, $23 ₱ bbl; Bay No 1, $21; for family mackerel, quarter and kits, 12c more; Lake herring, quarters, $2 15; white fish $8.

FEATHERS—Market quiet; live geese 65@70c ₱ lb. Mercantile trade quiet and interesting feature in the grocery market is the "war of words" between the prominent "coffee roasters." "Jay on Macduff, and may the public recover which of the rival firms it most approve the purest and best coffee. The market is reported only moderately active, with sales at the following quotations:

Coffee—Choice Rio 26c; good to prime 23½@25½c; old Government Java 31c; other Javas, 25@28c; roasted Rio, 1 ₱ packages, 28c; loose, 27½c; roasted Java 33½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 12c; crushed, granulated and powdered, 12c; standard A, 11c; B do, 10½c; off C, 10¼c; C, yellow, 10¼c; circle C, 10¼c; lower grades 8@10c.

Syrups—White drips 65c; other grades ranging 60 to 40c, according to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; prime 8¾c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7¾@8c.

Teas—Oolong 25c to $1 10; Souchong 30 to 75c; Japans 25 to $1 25; imperial 65c to $1 10; Young Hyson 40c to $1 45; Gunpowder $1 00 to $2 30.

FLOUR—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours, 1,694 bbls. The market shows no signs of change, for the better or worse. Prices are those of four days ago. It is thought it is possible that concessions would be made, on low grades, to effect sales. We quote as follows: Superfine $4 50@5 00; spring and red wheat flours $8 50@9 50; springs $7 75@8 ₱ bbl. Mill rates $7 10 to $10 50 per bbl. Rye flour steady at $5 50@5 75 ₱ bbl. Oat meal $8 00.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, exclusive of elevator, during the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	583
Corn	516
Oats, sacks	1,556

The grain market is just now in such a state that correct quotations are difficult to give. There seems to be no buyers at any price. "Why things should be thusly" we know not, but such are the facts. All we can do is to give the nominal prices, which are as follows: White wheat, $1 70@1 72½ boats; red, $1 60@1 65. Prime white oats 44@45c. Shelled corn 54@55c in sacks; ear elevator 56@58c; car corn 56@57c in car lots. Rye is dull and prices lower at 80@85c. Barley dull and prices nominally 85@88c.

HAY—We are reported a dull market with sales of baled in wharf and track at $17@24; loose from wagon $16@20.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl.

HOPS—Sales 1872s at 35c@60c; old 18@23c.

LARD OIL—The market rules quiet and prices remain unchanged. We quote Extra No 1, 75c; No 2, 70c; No 3, 65c.

ONIONS—The new crop sell at $6 00@7 00 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—Sales by coop 7c@8c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—Prime peach blows 90c@1 00 in round lots, and $1 in a jobbing way. New crop held at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl. Prices tend lower.

PEA BEANS—Per 3 3¾@4½c ₱ bushel 85@90c.

RAGS—Sales at 4¾@4¾c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover seed $5@5 75; timothy $5 75@4 00; flax seed $2 ₱ bushel. Demand light.

TALLOW—7¾@8c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c@96c ₱ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails $1 90; three hoop do 2 25; No 2 do $2; No 2 do $10; No 1 do $11 50; wash boards, I X L, $2 25; do Dodds $2 75; do Acme $2 25.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

JUNE 17.—The market has not undergone any change. The demand for the best qualities was fair, about equal to the receipts, but other descriptions were but in moderate request, with some accumulation in stocks. Manufactured is dull. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG, PER TON.

Hanging Rock No. 1	$54@55	Alabama No. 1	$54@55
Do No. 2	50@53	Tennessee No. 1	54
Hanging Rock No. 3	50@53	Tennessee Forge	42
Hg Rock Forge	40@42	Missouri No. 1	52
		Missouri No. 2	50

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock C W	$63@67	Tennessee	$62@
Missouri C W	63@65	Alabama	60@62
Red River	63@65		

ANTHRACITE COAL PIG, PER TON.

Missouri No. 1	$50@	Ohio No. 1	$50@53
Missouri Forge	42@45	Ohio Forge	40@42

BLOOMS.

Charcoal	$115@120

SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.

Cast	$1 25@1 65	Wrought	$1 75@2 00

BAR IRON PER LB.

Common	4c	Charcoal	5 2 10c

SHEET IRON PER LB.

Rolled	5 8-10@5¾c	Russian	22@23c
Charcoal	7 3-10@8-10c		

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse	$5 75@6 00	Mule	$6 75@—

Empty.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 18, 1873.

FLOUR—$6 00@6 50.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No 1 spring $1 26; No 2 do $1 21¾; No 3 do $1 09. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 31¾c regular. Oats dull; No 2, 25¾c cash; 27c July. Rye steady; No 2, 90¾c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 89c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Cotton irregular; middling upland 21c. Flour dull and lower; white wheat extra $7 12@9 00; red do $6 75@8 40; St Louis $6 60@11. Rye dour unchanged. Whisky a shade easier at 89@90c. Corn quiet and lower; No 2 mixed 53c. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 36c. Rye dull and nominal; No 1, 65½c. Barley dull; No 2, 65c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 18.—Wheat firm, and 2@3c higher; No 2 white Wabash $1 35; No 1 red $1 34; No 2 do $1 30; amber Illinois $1 39. Corn steady, and in moderate demand; high mixed, spot, 48c; seller July 44c; no grade 35½c. Oats 3c higher; No 2, 32c; No 1, 30½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Flour dull at $4 60@4 50. Wheat—Business small; amber $1 60@1 65. Oats quiet; white 42c. Rye and corn unchanged. Crude petroleum 24½c; refined 20¾@20¾c. Whisky firmer at 94c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak and unchanged. Corn dull at 61c. Oats firm at 43@44c. Rye and provisions dull and unchanged. Whisky dull at 93@94c.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Lumber market fairly active and prices steady; joists and scantling $9 50@10 50; strips and boards $9@16; shingles active at $3; lath $2.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Algeria	June 18	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	June 18	Bristol.
Columbia	June 18	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	June 18	Liverpool.
Lady Lycett	June 18	Bristol.
City of Berlin	June 19	Liverpool.
Cimbria	June 19	Hamburg.
Batavia	June 21	Liverpool.
Canada	June 21	Liverpool.
Victoria	June 21	Liverpool.
Russia	June 25	Liverpool.
Assyria	June 25	Liverpool.
Nevada	June 25	Liverpool.
Virginia	June 25	Glasgow.
Thuringia	June 26	Hamburg.
Vandalia	June 28	Hamburg.
Calabria	June 28	Liverpool.
Perthia	June 28	Liverpool.
Atlantic	June 28	Liverpool.
Anglia	June 28	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., June 18, 1873.

River stationary, with two feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer eighty-three at SIX P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 18, 1873.

River stationary with three feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer eighty-four at six P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 18, 1873.

River four feet nine inches and falling. Departed —Express, for Parkersburg, 2 P. M. Cloudy and warm, with indications of rain. M.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elector.....R. R. Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
West Virginia...Donaldson.....Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elector.....R. R. Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Mallie Hagon...Williamson.....Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Three feet three inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet three inches and falling slowly. The weather during the day was exceedingly warm. The wharf below the Suspension bridge presented a holiday appearance

THE steamer Juniata, Capt. Brennan, was due last evening.

THE towboat Oakland is at Wheeling, waiting for more water.

THE Mollie Hagon, Capt. Williamson, left for Wheeling with a fair trip.

THE Oil City has recovered the machinery and boilers of the sunken Edinburgh.

THE light draught steamer Fleet Wood, Capt. Dorsey Coldsmith, takes her departure this day at 7 A. M. for Brownsville and Geneva.

THE towboat Little Andy Fulton is expected to recover the balance of the wreck of the New State during the next twenty-four hours.

THE tug Protection, en route to White river, ran through herself twelve miles below Vicksburg last Monday, and repaired at Vicksburg.

IT is thought that Messrs. Keith and Greenough will secure the Emilie Lashaw for the Missouri trade, in place of the defunct Mary McDonald.

THE Commissioners of the Ohio River Improvement met yesterday afternoon at the Monongahela House. The proceedings will be found in our local columns.

THE Evansville *Journal* is responsible for the following: That Pittsburgh girl has sent back those two barges of coal which her father gave her for a wedding present. Perhaps she supposed she could get it hot enough for "hubby" without any outside help.

ALL the crews of the rafts bound for St. Louis are now paid off at Aiton and return from that city to Northern piteries. They will average about twenty men to the raft. On Friday raftsmen spent about $2,000 in Aiton. The total amount disbursed was about $20,000.

THE two new barges being completed at Jeffersonville, Ind., are being Packed Closely. The *Courier*, said, will be named Republican and Democrat. The new steamer for the same company now building by Skinner & Orr will be named Gen. J. Lewis, at least that is the intention at present.

A BAFT struck the Rock Island bridge Thursday morning, and was badly injured. On Friday evening another raft struck the same pier, and was broken to pieces, the crew losing all their baggage and barely escaping with their lives. The wreck and some of the luggage were picked up a few miles below.

ON Thursday the stockholders of the Clifton Salt Company held a meeting, and the following officers were elected: President, D. S. Stevenson; Secretary and Treasurer, George W. Plantz; Directors, Leon Lee, D. S. Stevenson, G. W. Plantz, H. M. Dalzell and E. Turnbull. This furnace was started up again last Monday, and is now in operation.

THE new raft steam tug Chauncey Lamb, finished and put in service at Clifton last year, cost $13,000. Her net profits of one year amounted to $9,000. She is smaller than the Reverend Lamb. The Lamb family have a room on each of these boats, in which they can go on a trip when they see fit, take a few friends in the bargain, and not interfere with those who manage the steamer.

THE United States Mail Packets on the slackwater river are doing a good business. The No 4 is, however, by far had no effect on them. These boats are sidewheelers, were built expressly for the trade and are of No. 1 in every respect. They depart strictly on time, 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. If you want any further information just call on Captain A. S. Cavalier, at the wharfboat. What he don't know about the Brownsville trade is not worth inquiring about.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: The following was received in reply to a letter addressed to the Supervising Inspector General through this paper:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1873. }

SIR: Yours of the 10th instant has been received. In reply would say that it is gratifying to learn that the change referred to in relation to the relicensing of officers has met with a hearty response from yourself. I am persuaded that it would be an important case to our service, and the fact that you have had it published in your paper will start an inquiry as to its importance. Yours respectfully,

D. D. SMITH,
Supervising Inspector General.

To A. A. Handlan, Esq., Cincinnati, O.

THE Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats has gone to New York for the purpose of organizing a commission to inspect and report upon boiler explosions of steamboats. This commission was authorized by the act of the last Congress, but it was found difficult to find persons capable and willing to accept the position. Two members of the commission have been appointed from the West and two from the East. Their report will be submitted to the next Congress.

THE great utility of the signal service system has been so repeatedly demonstrated that no word in its favor is called for from the press. Every one interested in the science of meteorology should be provided with a copy of the circular issued by the War Department, explaining the practical use of meteorological reports and weather maps, whose object is said by Gen. Myers to be "to put it in the power of the largest number to make use of, and to profit by the labors of the signal office; to enable them to test and avail themselves of the laws and generalizations by which meteorologists are guided; and to afford the means by which at once to supplement, judge of and aid the work of the Department."

IMPORTS BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Sands & R. 1 refrigerator; Jos. Sa-ks, 70 bbl spirits; DeCouche & Co, 3 bxls paper; R S Ramsey, 3 bbls paint; Vogt, M & Co, 4 bbls eggs, 8 co banas; Jos H Parker, 50 cans oil; Rea, Hill & Co, 20 do do; A Kirpatrick & Co, 30 do do, 15 bf bbls do, 200 bbls flour; Lewis, G & F, 10 qr sks wheat; Sarah Bros & Co, 10 bbls spirits; Spencer, McKay & Co, 15 bbls spirits; Spencer, McKay & Co 45 bags nuts; R S Walters, 5 bbls spirits; R Eshelman, 5 do sundries; F W Gerwig, 4 bbls and 5 kegs baking powder; O Hoerner & Co, 19 bbls; gloss, 2 sks hair; Bell & Nevans, 1 bx paper; F F Rooney, 25 bxls split leat; Haworth & D, 10 bxls; Reed & Co, 15 bxs soap; Rradin & P, 50 bxs cheese; Mollier & Co, 3 cases baled straw; H C Graff & Co, 125 bbls eggs; Walker, Cooper & Co, 1 pkg hams; F F Bean, 1 car flour; Wm Zug & Co, lot s iron; Armstrong, H & Co, 15 bbls bags, 10 H tcs of R C bolts; Jos Bagaley & Co, 6 bbls sugar; D G Smith, 95 pcs bar iron; R Schmertz, 103 bx glass; Jno Eack, 19 do; J U Huffum, 5 bxs bottles; D Braden, 13 sheet, Johnson & Colvin, 2 bxs; J Henderson, 1 pkg; J W Meek, 4 bbls sacks; M F Cuneo, 2 bbls sugar, 2 bxs butter, 1 coop chickens; Fairbanks & Co, 10 weights.

PER STEAMER GENEVA.—A S Carlile, 25 sks wool, 200 bdls paper; W J Meek, 4 bbls sacks; J Lamb, 3 bbls crackers; Spencer & McKay, 4 o bbls; J U Huffum, 12 bxs bottles; Johnson & Colvin, 1 chair; M Metz, 1 do, 1 bbl sacks; Wm Brown, 2 bbl potatoes; Godfrey & Clark, 13 do; Jno Lange, old rel 1 bbl.

Receipts of Rooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	2	Carnegie, K & Co, m	1
Byers, McC & Co, m	3	Lo'l Furnace, o	2
Reese, G & W, m	1	Graff, B & Co, m	1
Total			10

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lucy Furnace, o	14	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	4
Wilson, G & Co, o	4	Isabella Furnace Co, o	16
Reese, G & W, o	3		
Total			41

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m	3	J A Caughey, b	1
Total			4

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Brown & Co, m	1	Wm Smith & Son, m	1
Total			2

Coal Received by the Allegheny Valley R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
N Y & C G Co	116	Armstrong, D & Co	21
Sable Coal Co	29		
Total			167

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

SPLENDID STOCK

We have now in store and to arrive the choicest and largest stock ever offered to the trade. The style of Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Two and Three-Plys Ingrains and Oil Cloths are as fine as can be found in any market.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING,

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH P

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH FIRE COMMISSION, }
June 13th, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received until the 20th of June for the

BUILDING OF STABLE AND STORE HOUSE

On Liberty street. Plans and specifications to be seen at KERR & STERNE'S Office, Fourth avenue.

The Commission reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Bids to be addressed to Chairman Building Committee.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

193 LIBERTY ST.,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Marbleized Mantels,

Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.

HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal, or Gas.

COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.

CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 50 per Cent. of Coal.

STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.

Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.

JAMES O'BRIEN.

Lace Curtains,

DRAPERIES,

CORNICES,

Turkish Folding Spring Beds

AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,

AT

L. EDMUNDSON & SON'S

55 MARKET STREET.

WHO KILLED THEM?

ABEL'S

VERMIN

EXTERMINATOR

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING

Bats, Mice or Roaches.

TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT

MANUFACTURED BY

C. ABEL & CO.,

Office: 116 SMITHFIELD St., Pittsburgh.

WM. B. HAYS.....WM. B. HAYS, JR.

WM. B. HAYS & SON,

PORK PACKERS,

DEALERS IN

Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef, Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils

Curers of the celebrated

Star-Anchor Brand Extra Sugar-Cured Hams.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Masonic Deposit Saving Bank

No. 135 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE.

Capital, $200,000. Privilege, $500,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections Made on all Points in the United States and Canadas.

Directors:

CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, President Eagle Cotton Mills.

ALFRED SLACK, of Slack & Sholes.

ROBERT PITCAIRN, Superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad.

JOHN CHISLETT, Superintendent Allegheny Cemetery.

DR. A. H. GROSS, President Select Councils.

CAPT. C. SHIDLE, of James Shidle & Son.

WM. SCOTT, Contractor.

WM. P. LANG, of Watt, Lang & Co.

RALPH BAGALEY, Secretary Westinghouse Air Brake Company.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.

AARON FRENCH, of Pittsburgh Cast Steel Spring Company.

J. L. PIPER, Superintendent Keystone Bridge Company.

C. L. GOEHRING, President Consolidated Gas Co.

CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, President.

GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,

Corner Liberty and Market Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A Bank for Savings, Deposit and General Financial Business.

Everything in the General Banking, Collection and Exchange Business has been care on most liberal terms.

From our experience in Banking in this city, we have a full and thorough knowledge of the business in all its details, and shall, as heretofore, take pleasure in attending to accounts with us every advantage appertaining to their interests. Interest allowed on Deposits.

JOHN WATT, Jr., President, of Watt, Lang & Co., Wood street.

W. H. KEER, Vice President, of W. & S. Neeb, proprietors Freiheits Freund, with 14 Directors, each representing different business interests and well known gentlemen.

F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

PRODUCERS' BANK

OF BUTLER COUNTY,

AT BUTLER, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - $100,000.

J. E. RAY, Cashier. J. W. IRWIN, Prest.

Directors:

J. STAMBAUGH,	SAML. A. WOODS,
J. W. IRWIN,	H. McWALTERS,
JAMES ADAMS,	J. E. RAY,
WILLIAM MILLER,	LEWIS F. WALKER.

A General Banking Business transacted. Correspondence solicited.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

Of Pittsburgh.

Capital.....INCORPORATED 1868.....$300,000.

OFFICE NO. 83 FOURTH AVENUE.

In Safe Deposit Company's Building.

President—HENRY LLOYD. Vice President—WM. REA.

TREASURER—HENRY LLOYD, Wm. Rea, Edward Gregg, Thos. Wightman, E. P. Jones, Hiram Stowe, R. H. Hartley, C. W. Hallman.

Secretary and Treasurer—SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Allegheny National Bank,

OF PITTSBURGH,

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

Capital Stock, $500,000.

J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in Khiva—Decisive Success of the Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—A dispatch from Kungrod reports that the Orenberg division, and column which started from Mangyshlak, on the eastern shore of the Caspian sea, effected a junction on the 25th of May, before Khojaili. Here the Khivans made a stand, and next day the combined Russian forces attacked and carried the place by storm. The enemy fled southwards, closely pursued until they reached the fortress of Mangit, where, receiving reinforcements, they made preparations for another attempt to check the progress of the Russians. The latter having come up in sufficient force by the first of June, another battle took place, this time of a more desperate character. The Khivans were again defeated. The fortress was captured, and the remains of their army fell back towards the capital. At last accounts the Russian commander was pushing on in the same direction. Intelligence has also been received that General Kaufmann, commanding the Eastern column from Tashkend, has crossed the Amu Daria river at a point only twenty-five miles from Khiva.

The Case of French Deputy Rane.

VERSAILLES, June 18.—The floor and galleries of the Assembly were crowded to-day in anticipation of an exciting debate over the case of M. Rane, Deputy from Lyons. The report of the special committee recommending that authority be granted for his prosecution, was read, but debate thereon was postponed until to-morrow.

The Bank of England Forgeries.

LONDON, June 18.—MacDonell and the other bank forgers were brought before the Mayor today. The Attorney for the Crown took occasion to make suitable acknowledgment of the services of Mr. Schenck, American Minister, and of the authorities at Nevo, in securing the conviction of MacDonell, and thus forwarding the ends of justice. All the papers in the case being now come to hand the case was again adjourned.

Progress of Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, June 18.—In the Cortes to day the Minister of Finance presented a bill granting the government special powers for the collection of taxes and providing for economical reforms in all the departments of the administration.

The draft of the Diplomatic note, announcing to the foreign powers the establishment of the Federal Republic, was read at the Council of Ministers today by Senor Muzo.

The Cure of Santa Cruz now holds the railroad depot, with three hundred passenger and freight cars at Besaain.

The Northfleet Disaster.

CADIZ, June 18.—The Admiralty Court of Cadiz has completed its investigation of the sinking of the emigrant ship Northfleet by the Spanish steamer Murillo. A verdict has been rendered censuring the Captain of the Murillo and suspending his certificate for nine months.

The Czar at Darmstadt.

DARMSTADT, June 18.—The Emperor Alexander, of Russia, has arrived here to attend the festivities of the anniversary of the Grand Duke's accession, which are now in progress.

Important Discoveries in Bible Lands.

LONDON, June 18.—Correspondence from Jerusalem states that the geological survey, just completed by the Oriental Topographical Corps, now engaged in making surveys and sketches of Bible Lands, shows that the exposed and skull-shaped upper strata of the hill on the outside of Damascus gate, and near the north wall of Jerusalem, is strongly suggestive of Golgotha, or place of skulls. This supports the theory of this hill being Calvary. The Oriental Topographical Corps have arranged by means of telegraph from Joppa to Jerusalem, for accurate barometric notification of the altitude on the coast of the Mediterranean as opposed to the Dead sea.

The Shah of Persia in London—Magnificent Military and Civic Procession.

LONDON, June 18, 6 P. M.—The Shah of Persia landed in England to-day, and arrived in London this evening. He is now passing through the city, attended by a brilliant and escort by a military and civic procession of extraordinary splendor. Immense crowds are collected to witness the spectacle, and the enthusiasm is unbounded.

A heavy rain storm prevails in the southern portion of England to-day.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 18.—The steamship Deutchland, from New York, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 18, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¼; for account 92¾. American Securities—5-20s of '62, 90¾; do '67, 91¾; 10-40s, new 88. Illinois Central 93; Erie 49¾. Refined petroleum 14¾@14¾d.

FRANKFORT, June 18.—5-20s of '62, 96.

PARIS, June 18.—Rentes 55 francs 80 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 8¼d.; Orleans 9 3-16d.; sales 10,000 bales; American 5,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; Mid. shipments from actual sales, low middling, ten 9d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 6d. Flour 27s 6d@28s 6d. Cheese 66s 6d. Lard 39s. Refined petroleum 14¾d.

ANTWERP, June 18.—Refined petroleum 39½ francs.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, June 18.—The wool market for the past week has shown considerable firmness, with good demand for domestic wool, and as the stock is now reduced to a low point, there is increased inquiry for fleeces. Dealers are disposing of California wool to manufacturers at 68 cents to land. Sales lots of Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece at 40@73c, principally 53@55c; and of fine, new Ohio at 72@75c. About 100,000 lbs New York, Western and New England fleeces were taken at 45@50c; 300,000 lbs spring California at 23@32c, including 100,000 lbs choice Northern at 32c; fall California 19c; super extra supplied 23@25c, and a choice lot of super 65c. Foreign Wool.—Rather more doing in carpet, but fine wools held above the views of buyers.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, June 18, 1873.

	Cents.
O. Tucker, Beverly, O.	2
Philip Spatter, 161 Lucia, Mo.	2
Mary Ergis, St. Xaviers Acc ademy, Beates, Pa.	3
Wm. Porter, Cross Creek Village, Pa.	1
M. E. Lyons, Cambridge, Mass	2
W. F. Knox, McKeesport, Pa.	1
D. Dunsmore, Malta Grove, O.	2
C. Downs, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
H. E. Davis, Allegheny, Pa.	2
Mrs. J. Masen Dunn, Guelph, Canada	3
H. J. Cresswell, Connellsville, Pa.	2

J. H. STEWART, P. M.

Found.

Two little boys were picked up by the police of Allegheny last night and are now awaiting claimants. Willie Smith is the name of the oldest, being six years of age, and he says he lives on Webster avenue, in the city of Pittsburgh. Harry Lester, the younger one, aged five years, is Harry Lester, who says he lives on the same avenue, "most to home." The anxious parents of these young gentlemen are requested to call at once and take away their offspring.

Mrs. Gier Again.

Last evening Charles Stinson made four more informations against Mrs. Gier, of Allegheny, two for selling liquor on Sunday, and two for selling to minors. Stinson is a colored man, who has been in the habit of refreshing himself at Mrs. Gier's saloon, but who, having recently reformed, thinks it his duty to shut up the place if possible. There seems to be a combination against Mrs. Grier which cannot but prove unpleasant and disastrous to that lady.

The Sixth Ward Schools.

The fourth ward (Forbes District) schools was examined on Friday by the Principal, Prof. Eaton, and his Assistant, Miss Garvin, in the presence of the Directors. There was a general review in grammar, history, botany, mental arithmetic, algebra, &c., and the members of the class all acquitted themselves exceedingly well. Several of the second and third ward pupils were in the High School next term, and make as favorable a showing as any pupils in the city. This school has probably the largest attendance in the city, and in general management and results it is among the first in standing. There is great room for more room and before many years a new building will be absolutely necessary. This respect alone is the Sixth behind other wards of the city.

The City Normal School.

The annual examination of the graduates of the Pittsburgh Normal School was held during this week. This school is a department of the High School, and is under the general supervision of Dr. Jillison, Principal of the institution. The head teacher of the department is Miss Jennie Ralston. The most advanced class, twenty-three in number, was examined by the Committee of Examiners consisted of Superintendent Luckey, Dr. Jillson, Jennie Ralston, Geo. N. Monro and C. Burns. The class was examined in arithmetic, practical and mental, English grammar, physical geography, history, Constitution of the United States, orthography, reading, composition, penmanship, drawing, vocal music and methods and practice of teaching. The examination was careful, extensive and thorough, and the pupils acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner. It is the unanimous opinion of the committee that the teaching in this department during the past year was very carefully and skilfully done, and that Miss Ralston as a formal teacher is a complete success. A diploma from this school is equivalent in law to a professional certificate. Diplomas were granted to thirteen of the class. Miss Ralston, though exhibiting good ability and scholarship, fell a little below the standard. So much pleased was Superintendent Luckey with what they did that he decided to grant them good provisional certificates without further examination. Those receiving diplomas are Annie E. Conrad, Ella De Knight, Annie Evans, Jennie Haugh, Martha Letitia Jones, Caroline Martin, Sarah Kate Newport, Eliza Rebecca Noble, Elizabeth Jonson Phips, Mary Jane Polley, Laura Ella Reed, Mary Emma Thurnaston, Margaret Jane Stevenson. Boards of Directors employing any of these ladies may rest assured that they have secured well qualified teachers.

THE RACES.

Second Day's Trot—Five Heats—Nettie Wins.

The second day's race at the Pittsburgh Driving Park attracted a large crowd of spectators who enjoyed a lively contest. The trot was for a purse of $1,500, best three in five, and six entries were made. Four horses only, however, came to time, these being: Kate Campbell, Cross Boy, Nettie and Gentle Annie. In the pool selling Nettie was the favorite, and Kate Campbell as second choice and Ohio Boy and Gentle Annie the field.

First Heat—After several ineffectual attempts, a start was made, with Kate taking the lead, but she came in the winner amid much excitement. Time: 2:32.

Second Heat—After many false starts a good send off was given with Campbell again in the lead. On the home stretch, however, she was passed by Ohio Boy who won the heat by half a length. Time: 2:35¼.

Third Heat—This was a repetition of the first heat as to start, but Nettie pulled ahead this time and came in first, with Kate Campbell, Ohio Boy and Annie following in order. Time 2:32.

Fourth Heat—At this time the favorite took the lead and maintained it to the end, with Kate and the Boy following, while Annie was distanced. Time 2:35.

Fifth and Last—Nettie had it all her own way in this heat and made the time 2:36½.

Following is the score:

Kate Campbell	1	2	2	2
Ohio Boy	2	3	3	3
Nettie	3	1	1	1
Gentle Annie	4	dist.		

Time.....2:32, 2:35¼, 2:32, 2:35, 2:36½.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CAPTAIN PENTECOST sold lots at the Allegheny Poor House Farm on Tuesday to the amount of $34,000.

Two fire alarms were struck in Allegheny yesterday, both caused by workmen engaged in repairing the telegraph. The Department turned out on each occasion.

CORONER WEST held an inquest yesterday on the body of Cooper Foegle, drowned in an ice pond in the Twenty-second ward. Deceased was bathing in the pond and was accidentally drowned. Verdict was in accordance.

MRS. CUREY who jumped from a window at the Widow's Home, in Allegheny, Tuesday evening, has been declared insane. Last evening word was sent to the Mayor's office for two men to take charge of her but none could be furnished. She is no better of her injuries and probably will never wholly recover.

THE EXCURSION of the children of St. Paul's cathedral at McFarland's Grove yesterday, was a grand success. Many hundreds were out during the day, and the best feeling and order prevailed. The Bishop visited the grounds in the afternoon. The excursionists returned to the city at half past seven in the evening.

CITY TAXATION.

ARE THE EQUALIZED ASSESSMENTS LEGAL?

Arguments on the Motion for an Injunction.

Additional Affidavits Read, Etc.

The argument on the motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the collection of city taxes under the equalization ordinance, came on for hearing in the Common Pleas, yesterday morning, before Judges Sterrett and Stowe, in the case of Samuel Chadwick vs. the City of Pittsburgh.

Messrs. Burgwin, Schoyer and Marshall represented the complainants, and Messrs. George Shiras, D. T. Watson, F. M. Magee, and City Attorney Bigelow appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Burgwin asked leave to make the ordinance authorizing appeals, passed on the 9th instant, a part of the bill of complaint, which was granted, although Judge Stowe remarked that it could do them no good.

BY ADDITIONAL AFFIDAVIT.

Mr. Burgwin then read an additional affidavit—that of Thomas D. Patterson, Clerk in the County Treasurer's office—the substance of which was that the assessment list as to the thirty-six wards could be prepared, complete, in one week.

This was offered to rebut the allegation on the other side, that if these assessments were set aside it would require six months to get ready to collect the tax under the old system.

Judge Stowe suggested that, if the Court was to enjoin the respondents, it need not necessarily consider how long it would require to make new assessments.

ANOTHER AFFIDAVIT OF MR. PHELPS.

Mr. Magee then read the additional affidavit of Mr. Phelps, City Assessor, responding to and traversing certain allegations set forth in affidavits of complainants read on the previous day. In reference to the allegations in Samuel Chadwick's affidavits, the affiant says he is informed and verily believes that a portion of plaintiff's land is underlaid with coal, and that he is now mining and selling coal, from which he no doubt derives a large revenue in addition to the revenue received from his occupation as a farmer; that he believes the valuation given of the Opera House, on Fifth avenue and Diamond street, and other properties, have been garbled for the purpose of deceiving the Court; that the valuation of the Opera House is as follows: Lot, 86 by 120 feet on Fifth avenue, $235,000; four-story brick building, $75,000; 100 by 120 feet on Diamond alley, $75,000; four-story brick building, Opera House, $40,000, which amounts are believed to be every cent they are worth, and more than the owner claims as their value; as to the affidavit of James G. Fulton, it is averred that affiant made his assessments without regard to the valuation for county purposes, and at rates which he believed, from all information received, just; that allusion to the cash value; that Mr. Fulton was Chairman of the sub-committee for the Twenty-second ward; that affiant made no change in the rate of valuation of Mrs. Fulton's property as charged by Mr. Fulton, but reduced one-acre of land at $5,000—the rate established by the Board on Penn avenue—which Mr. Fulton, without authority, stricken from his mother's assessment while having possession of the book for that ward; that Mr. Fulton averred that as a member of the Board of Revision, reported to affiant, for the purpose of having the city pay for services rendered, that he had been engaged on the committee in making an inspection of the properties to be assessed in the wards for the period of nine days, while in one of the affidavits read by Mr. Burgwin, self of the time was consumed in dressing and eating, and were engaged but three and one-half days in making the inspection of property in that ward.

As to the allegation made by Mr. Alexander, affiant denies that he did make any over assessment because the Republicans was opposed to capitalization, and denies that he made any assertion to that effect, as alleged.

As to the averments in the affidavits of W. H. Brown, affiant declares that he has seen and knows the exact location of the property; that he believes the improvements on Mr. Brown's property cost more than $80,000, being much more than the assessed and more than the amount fixed by the Board; that the allegation of Mr. Marshall, that the latter act was unconstitutional, is altogether irrelevant, not being set forth in its title. This Mr. Shiras did not for a moment concede, holding that the title was not of that character failing within the constitutional prohibition. But even if the Court should so hold, it could not fail to see the legislative mind and construction as to the election of the Board by the people.

ARGUMENT OF MR. BURGWIN.

Mr. Burgwin made the closing argument for the complainants, and dwelt at considerable length upon the illegality of the assessments as made by the Board, for the reason that the Board took the county valuations for 1872 as a basis for making the assessments for 1873, whereas they should have taken the assessments of the present year, or waited until the completion of the next triennial assessment. He attached considerable importance to this point, and during its discussion elicited frequent remarks and interrogatories from Judge Stowe.

Mr. Burgwin also touched on other points, and commented upon some of the cases cited by Mr. Shiras.

Taken as a whole, the subject was very elaborately argued, and at the close of the five hours' session the Court took charge of the papers, without intimating when a decision would be rendered. Owing to the nature of the case, however, and the interests involved, an early decision may be anticipated.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE.

End of the Third Year—Closing Exercises Yesterday.

Yesterday morning, according to the announcement previously made, the exercises at the Pennsylvania Female College were continued. The classes in algebra, French and physical geography were examined, and displayed the same proficiency as was noticed in the classes on the preceding days. The exercises of the week have abundantly proven that the course and manner of study pursued at this institution are not second to that in any college in the State. The tests of scholarship made in the examination were fair, and the result satisfactory and creditable to all concerned.

GRADUATING EXERCISES.

At half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Commencement—or as Dr. Black more properly styles them, the graduating exercises were held. The Board of Trustees occupied seats upon the platform, and the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity with friends of the College and the graduating class. The graduates are: Misses Lizzie R. Black, Bessie D. McKnight, L. Laurel Locke, Lucy O'Hara, Jennie Renshaw and Minnie Scheetz. After the invocation by Rev. Mr. Henderson, Miss Lidie Campbell and Prof. Christiani played the Wedding March, which was appropriately the occasion of six young ladies leaving school to tempt the possibilities of real life.

Of the essays which followed we had prepared an extended notice, but the crowded state of our columns this morning prevents anything more than the merest allusion to each. Miss Sellers read an essay upon the "Origin of the Drama," which showed great familiarity with the subject. The division of the drama into tragedy, "the song of the goat," and comedy, "the song of the village," was noticed, and the birth-place of both was fixed at Greece. The history of the drama in the various nations, and few arts have so illustrious an origin and history. The essay was well written, and dealt with a voice which would have made a less interesting paper pleasant to hear.

"Turn Backward, O Time, in your vigorous thought" was the subject of a chastely written essay by Miss Locke. The advantages of the past, without its drawbacks, and looking for the silver lining behind every dark cloud, were attractively set forth. The imagination which relieves the study of hard facts must, however, be pure, or the result will be disastrous. A strong plea for the cultivation of the imagination was urged as a requisite to the best success and as the most adaptable means for the lifting of the fancy and increasing vigor of right thought.

After a pleasing piano solo by Miss Ida Faber, whose Jap Polka was accordingly encored, Miss Renshaw, Miss McKnight read her essay, subject, "St. Mark here and there." The comparison with preparation of Paul and Barnabas, and the journey of the latter to Cyprus, was finely drawn. Miss Knight drew the moral that the good which men do is not always interred with their bones. Mark was rejected of Paul for cowardice, but overcame that fault, and in physis, but in the city of Venice his name is the type of energy and zeal. Catherine's name is mingled in his honor, and bespeak a wiser judgment upon his conduct. This essay was marked by a refreshing originality of thought and unusual, in such occasions, more than ordinary excellence.

Miss Black, daughter of the President, analyzed and criticised "Modern Sensationalism" in a clear and caustic manner.

Miss Lidie Campbell then sang one of her irresistible songs, which would undoubtedly have encore threats than will ever come under their power. After the song Miss O'Hara read an essay upon Duties, and the Call of Them. The aims are high enough, they are worth reaching at any cost. We regret and love the compulsion that will withdraw handsomely and obloquy for the sake of truth. We cherish the names of those who, lifting high the standard of truth, sacrificed all things dear than offer anything to the world not high and pure. Patriotism calls the soldier to the battle field and he answered him who hesitates. Death is sweetened by the consciousness of duty done. The cost is not too great. She is low who will not do and strive to reach out to something higher than the clouds. This is not inspired like strength and reaching at a time, but success will justify the necessary sacrifice. Miss O'Hara's manner of reading to an audience who were anxious to shape their lives and take their aims according to the counsel of so pleasant an instructress, by repeating one of the most critical parts of her discourse. We should have been glad to hear all of it, but that was in the manuscript.

Miss Nellie Gilbarker then favored the audience with a solo, which was enjoyed and loudly appounded.

The last essay, with the valedictory, was read by Miss Renshaw, subject: "Beginning and commencing." The beginning of an essay was also a logical discussion upon the difference between the two words which formed the title. "Beginning" implies an order in the object of an action; "commencement" implies the action itself. A book begins with the first page, a house with the ground, and a city with the first grass. The opposite of "beginning" is end—of "commencement," company. From this exposition Miss Renshaw gracefully turned to the use of the word "commencement" as applicable to the graduating class. She stood in the lands of the Treasurer, and the power of the Board of Trustees to alter this, ceased on the first of June. The Board of Appeals had likely reduced the assessments hundreds of thousands of dollars, thus undoing what had been done, and increasing the burdens upon everybody else. The valedictory was full of thought and beautiful in expression, and became a farce.

Judge Stowe did not so regard the matter. An appeal was necessary in order to correct errors unintentionally made.

Judge Sterrett said he did not object to the granting of an appeal, but claimed that the power should have been conferred in the original ordinance. He should have embraced the putting up of assessments that were too low, as well as reducing those that were too high. A citizen, excessively rated, might now get a reduction, but he could not have the rate of taxation increased, so that the city's revenues not half so high as it should be. He concluded by saying that the ordinance in this respect which he relied, and which were amply sufficient, in his judgment, to secure the remedy sought.

Mr. Shiras followed, closing the argument for the respondents. He discussed very fully and forcibly the question of jurisdiction, and held that, assuming the allegations of the bill to be matters of fact, the complainants were not entitled to the remedy sought. He did not go so far as Mr. Watson in asserting that the Court had no power to restrain the acts of a municipal corporation, but at the same time he did not repudiate that position, leaving it for the consideration of the Court. He was very clear, however, in the opinion that such was improper and liable to result in confusion. If the Board, without authority of law, was about to tax the plaintiff, the Court would have authority to restrain the act; but this was not claimed here, for if the Board was proceeding under color of law, then a court of equity had no jurisdiction, on the ground that acts were done without due consideration or discretion.

Mr. Shiras cited quite a number of authorities bearing directly on the case, several of which were recent Pennsylvania cases.

On the question of the legality of the Board, he argued that the fair and reasonable construction of the act was in favor of an election by the people, as intended by the Legislature. Where the Legislature authorized a municipality to do a certain thing, in a certain way, and no impossibility prevented it so to do, the fair presumption was that it was done in the manner intended. The idea that it had been done in a manner not authorized, but rather a forced construction. The fact that the Councils provided for an election by the people, showed that such was their construction of the powers conferred; and it was proper for the Court to consider this construction of the Councils, in passing upon the point whether the Legislature intended the Board to be chosen by that body or elected by the people. Even if it were so that Councils should have chosen the Board, the election by the people was subsequently legalized by the ratification, approval and recognition of the Board by Councils. In addition to this, the act of 1873 confirmed and acknowledged the legality of the Board. The only answer to this point was the allegation of Mr. Marshall, that the latter act was unconstitutional, its language not being set forth in its title. This Mr. Shiras did not for a moment concede, holding that the title was not of that character failing within the constitutional prohibition. But even if the Court should so hold, it could not fail to see the legislative mind and construction as to the election of the Board by the people.

ARGUMENT OF MR. BURGWIN.

Mr. Burgwin made the closing argument for the complainants, and dwelt at considerable length upon the illegality of the assessments as made by the Board, for the reason that the Board took the county valuations for 1872 as a basis for making the assessments for 1873, whereas they should have taken the assessments of the present year, or waited until the completion of the next triennial assessment. He attached considerable importance to this point, and during its discussion elicited frequent remarks and interrogatories from Judge Stowe.

Mr. Burgwin also touched on other points, and commented upon some of the cases cited by Mr. Shiras.

Taken as a whole, the subject was very elaborately argued, and at the close of the five hours' session the Court took charge of the papers, without intimating when a decision would be rendered. Owing to the nature of the case, however, and the interests involved, an early decision may be anticipated.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Meeting of the Commission.

Report from the Executive Committee.

Resolutions of the Illinois Assembly—A Discussion as to Improvement Plans Suggested.

First Day's Session.

The Commissioners appointed to consider the improvement of the Ohio river and its tributaries as well as to devise a plan for the same, assembled yesterday afternoon at the Monongahela House.

The following members were present:

Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Pennsylvania, President; and Messrs. Joseph Walton, Pennsylvania; George H. Thurston, Pennsylvania; John G. Peebles, Portsmouth, Ohio; Captain W. P. Halliday, Cairo, Illinois; J. P. Sanderson, Cincinnati, Ohio, Secretary; Captain John Gilbert, Golconda, Illinois; Captain Charles H. Meekin, New Albany, Indiana, and Gen. F. W. Powers, of Rochester, Pennsylvania.

Other members are on the way and will be present at to-day's session.)

The meeting was called to order by the President, General Moorhead, whereupon the minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, Capt. Santmyer, and approved.

The President read letters from several members of the Commission, expressing regrets at not being able to attend.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

George H. Thurston, Esq., then read a report from the Executive Committee as follows:

To the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Ohio River and its Tributaries:

GENTLEMEN: At the meeting held at Cincinnati on September 6th, 1872, a special committee was appointed to proceed to Washington to present the memorial adopted by the Commission to Congress, and take such further action as was deemed proper for the furtherance of the objects of the Commission. It is a matter to regret that only one of the Committee (Mr. Thurston) went to Washington. Under the circumstances, but little could be accomplished beyond the presentation of the memorial of the Commissioners, which was presented to the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectfully received and ordered printed in the *Congressional Globe*. Under the absence of all the other members of the committee, no official action could be taken. This is to be regretted, as at that time the committee, on behalf of the James River and Kanawha Canal, had assembled at Washington, and were looking forward to a joint session with the committee of the Ohio River Commissioners, with a view to such concerted action as would eventuate in such impression on Congress as would lead to a definite declaration of that body as to the importance of the National government taking immediate and prolonged measures to improve the water communication of the country. Much interest was manifested among members of Congress on this subject in conversations held with them, and I found that the expense of your committee to Washington, which had been some time previously announced through the public press, had been looked forward to with the utmost anxiety. The anxious for the greater utilization of our river system of transportation. The Governor of Georgia, in view of this, had appointed Col. Frobel, of that state a special commissioner to proceed to Washington for the purpose of consulting with the Committee of the Board of Commissioners for the improvement of the Ohio river. The State of Georgia being much interested in the construction of a ship canal from the head waters of the Tennessee through Georgia to Savannah. In the absence of all the other members of the commission except myself, no official action could be taken, in consequence with other committees present in Washington on similar business. I, as the chairman of the Board of Commissioners for the improvement of the Ohio, being called upon by the Governors of seven great States, so powerful in their political strength, so large in their population, so great in their mineral resources, and in their productive financial wealth, by reason thereof has interested to me the importance of transportation by the cheapening of transportation by the improvement of the carrying ability of our lines of water communication, felt it my duty to the government, and to the people of the Ohio, that otherwise I should not fail to see the legislative mind and construction as to the election of the Board by the people.

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HIGH SCHOOL.

Further Exercises—The Commencement—Alumni Reunion—Examinations for Admission.

Yesterday afternoon Rev. George P. Hays, D.D., President of Washington and Jefferson College delivered an address to the literary societies of the Central High School in the hall of the institution. The societies were fully represented, and the address of Prof. Hays, which was an able and instructive one, was listened to with marked attention, and at its close he was greeted with hearty applause, and a vote of thanks was tendered the gentleman for his effort on the occasion. Mr. John A. Hill, of the graduating class, was chairman of the meeting and acquitted himself well.

At half past two o'clock the work of the pupils of the year, consisting of those at the drawing department, was examined by the visitors, and the highest praise was awarded them for their skill and proficiency. We regret that the crowded state of our columns precludes us making an extended notice of these exhibitions of talent.

This evening the graduating exercises will take place, and in visiting many members of Congress, some before, and the demand for admission tickets, there will be a perfect jam there. The exercises will commence at eight o'clock.

On to-morrow (Friday) evening, the Thirteenth semi-annual reunion of the alumni will take place at the hall of the High School, for which a short but interesting programme has been arranged by the committee after the performances to have a social meeting.

As will be seen by a notice elsewhere from the Secretary of the Board of Control, the time for the examinations for admission to the school will commence on Monday next. Owing to the absence of the South Side boroughs to the city, the number of applicants will be larger than usual, and it is hoped that the next session of the High School we may expect every seat occupied by pupils.

Death of Rev. David Hoss.

This widely known and faithful minister, recently appointed pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, Birmingham, died at that place yesterday morning. Not long after he entered upon his new work, he took sick and for some time his life was despaired of. Possessed of a vigorous frame, though sixty years of age, he rallied and was able to go about again, but unable to do pastoral work. The disease being of a complicated character, in which the kidneys were involved, he grew to some extent involved, he gained strength very slowly. A relapse occurred and he sank rapidly. Rev. Hoss entered the ministry, and was received into the Pittsburgh Conference in 1838. For thirty years he was known as a faithful pastor, and has been remarkably successful in his work. Perhaps half of this time he has been stationed in and around the city of Pittsburgh, and was in charge of many with extensive revivals, and it is estimated that during his ministry he has been instrumental in the conversion and reception into the church, of ten thousand souls. He was not a great preacher, but a good one. Blessed with a vigorous constitution, he was capable of doing much work, and was gifted in prayer and exhortation, and by his faithful pastoral relations and spiritual ministrations, was a great power over the masses. His latest work was the building up of a vigorous congregation in Birmingham, which he left in charge of Rev. Mr. Church. St. Paul's, the church to which he was removed, was in a most prosperous condition, and it was expected the new church would greatly prosper under his ministrations. We believe the funeral takes place from the Butler Street M. E. Church on Friday.

Westmoreland United Presbyterian Presbytery.

This Church Court met at Elizabeth on the 17th instant. Rev. A. I. Young was chosen Moderator, and on the same day Rev. R. Z. Thomas, was sustained and awaits the action of the candidate.

Mr. Joseph Scroggs, student of theology, gave a very creditable specimen of discourse.

An interesting conference on the relation of civil government to the kingdom of Christ was held. Revs. Crozier and Sproull, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church also participated in the discussions. The subject is a living issue, and will be discussed further at the next meeting of Presbytery at Apollo, on the 1st of September.

The congregation of Buena Vista has given their pastor, Rev. J. Spear, a vacation of one year or more, during which he expects to visit the Old World.

The congregation of Elizabeth have lately erected a fine, substantial brick parsonage. This is a credit to them, and will add comfort and cheer to their pastor, Rev. D. R. Pollock. Its cost is about $6,000.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Indians executed their last war dance last night, and are to be succeeded to-night by Alf. Burnet, the celebrated humorist, assisted by Miss Helen Nash, the popular reader of poetry, and Mr. James W. Sharpley, the musical genius of the century. Mr. Burnett will do the wonderful changes of the star feature which have made him so famous, and with the addition of his talented assistants cannot fail to give an enjoyable entertainment. There will be four performances of this combination, including a Saturday matinee.

TO-DAY,

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.

ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS, AT $35 TO $300.

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, $8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $2 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Game Bags, Shooting Coats, Gun Material, Guns repaired. A large assortment of FISHING TACKLE. Send for Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.

J. H. JOHNSTON, 179 Smithfield street.

☞ Sign of the Big Gun.

Hazard Powder Company's Sporting and Mining Powder.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD.

AT LOW PRICES.

SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.

ARTHUR KIRK,

No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street), PITTSBURGH.

GET THE BEST

Howe Standard and Sampson Standard

Scales.

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired.

W. A. McCLURG,

No. 140 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of on short notice. Hartley Bilhorn Steel Beams on hand, and finishing others, the public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The price to show for itself.

WILLIAM FISHER,

Pike, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Pittsburgh.

For Hotel Use.

Double thick China and heavy white stoneware, with a complete assortment in their trade. Low prices by R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street.

Don't Forget the No Auction Free Excursion Picnic at Homestead Park To-day.

The free train leaves Union depot at 8:48 A. M., sharp. If you cannot spare the whole day go on the twelve o'clock accommodation.

T. J. Wallace, 31 Sixth Street,

Invites the attention of cigar and tobacco dealers to his really large and excellent stock of goods, which he is offering at prices that cannot fail to not take exceptions to, and which comprises the best brands in the market. Such as Longjacks, Richmond, Western and Eorillard's makes of plug, Eastern and Western fine cuts, sweet cut plug, pig tail twist, light navy rines (a new and delicious chew), Paragon and None Such navies, mahogany and black extra sweet, and first-class in every respect. These goods are in all shapes, and large and small packages. Flounders and Fig leaf at remarkably low prices, and in small packages. Wallace's Silver Lake, National, Heroine, and Jubilee cigars can only be had at this house. Smoking tobaccos in large quantities, and at all prices. Havana and Key West cigars always on hand.

Consummated Facts

It is very hard, even after truths are well established, to get people's assent to them. If such persons were to read our views and examine our facts the result could not be other than to their advantage.

For years we have maintained the belief that consumption was a curable disease; sometimes it is curable even in its worst forms; and when it is not curable, there is usually neglect by the persons so afflicted.

Neglect in some one or more of the important part of the treatment—we have fully discussed this question in a treatise of 48 pages, with illustrations and cures of those who live here, and who have taken our medicines. The cases are those of persons well known in the community in which we reside, and the treatise will be furnished free of expense, to all who ask for it, or write for it.

One of the great medicines which we use in the cure of this fearful scourge is a medicine know as Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure—ONE OF THE GREATEST ALTERATIVE MEDICINES EVER COMPOUNDED. The mention of the name of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure raises the question which has often been asked, whether it is the only medicine which we use in the cure of consumption?

There can be but one answer to this question. No! If nothing more than Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure were needed, we would have nothing to do but to hand out the bottles and receive the pay for them. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a combination of medicines known as alterative and restorative, having a wide range of curative action; but they will not always meet EVERY indication in the cure of disease; for those indications we employ other medicines, which our experience has shown to be best adapted to meet them and effect a cure. It is a fact admitted by most medical men, that alteratives, as a class, are well suited to all that kind of diseases called "chronic," and which, while they render life unenjoyable, are usually slow in their progress, and also slow in their cure.

From these principles, the admirable action of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure will be readily perceived. Its action is one which begins with the reparation of the whole body by increasing, not only secretion, but also in carrying off worn out and effete matter, which we call excretion. There is no plainer fact in medicine than this—that is, if we can carry off the re fure material which clogs and impedes the equal distribution of the blood, and supply its place with new and plastic material to renew the life; then we are sure to cure every case of disease. This truth is observable in all the domain of Nature, and no one who has used those faculties which God has given him, can be insensible to its truth.

Whilst we claim for our system of treatment and Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure public attention, and acknowledge a deep interest in its success, the community have, at the same time, as deep an interest as we have, and it will bear their serious attention, and merit, at least, passing investigation—and to the sick and their friends, who desire to be restored once more to health, it has a value which no language we are capable of using can ever convey.

The treatise of Dr. Keyser can be had free by addressing him at his medical office, No. 167 Liberty street.

The largest sale of Allegheny City Property which has occurred for a long time will take place on MONDAY, JUNE 23, at 2 o'clock, on the north side of Washington avenue, and Erin, Nicholson and Stanton streets. There are 130 Lots, 22 and 24 feet front by 110 feet depth, which offer a property for sale which cannot be excluded from public purchase.

Washington avenue, recently paved, is one of the finest thoroughfares in the city, extending from Irwin avenue on the east, to the Ohio river on the west. This sale will supply a prevailing demand for good CITY LOTS in a locality where prices have not reached their height, but where there is a certainty of advance in value resulting from future improvement. Remember that these are

CITY LOTS,

Within half a square of street cars and only 10 minutes' walk from the Diamond, in the healthiest part of the city, on a paved street, gas, water, sewers, and other city advantages.

Now that this tract is thrown open to the public, improvements will be made in the vicinity of the property, securing the advantage of being early purchasers. Past experience shows that the best time to buy property is before easily in the field in cases of this kind.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in four years.

A. LEGGATE & CO., Auctioneers.

Grant Avenue Lots

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

SIX LOTS, each 20x100 feet, on west side of Grant avenue, between Ridge avenue and Rebecca street, Allegheny.

Handsome Residences all Around.

SPLENDID VIEW.

Best Neighborhood in the City.

Will Sell the whole or subdivide into L